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OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIE

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,080—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Jan.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	......	......
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	......	......
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,045	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th Jan., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebande, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st January, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 4,000 tons, on or about 23rd Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return, Rs.	Single, Rs.	Return, Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	—	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class,	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

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BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains.	To sail on
P. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
R. BALDUINO	4,590	O. Canepa	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 510. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	28th Jan., 1904.
SOMALI	2,655	Volkertsen	12th Feb., "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS
AND
CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE " " Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS
TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
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CIGARS!!

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS.

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MERCARA, SECUNDERABAD
AND
LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 21st January, 1904.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Jan
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4403	K. Kori	8th Mar.	20th Mar

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
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BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

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BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

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FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, and Naples Figs.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.

GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative........... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's
COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

CROWDED NIGHTLY,
CROWDED NIGHTLY.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts.
Dorothy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.
Emotional Drama in 5 Acts.
East Lynne,
Miss Fanny Stanley in her Grand Impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.
Pirates of Penzance.

Musical Director ....J. M. SOMERS.
Scenic Artiste ....AUGUSTE RAULT.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

GRAND SUCCESS,
GRAND SUCCESS,
CROWDED HOUSES,

Be sure you come early to secure a Good Seat to see this Wonderful Circus.

The Largest and Best Menagerie ever brought to the East. Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Zebras, Wild Yaks, Monkeys, Dogs and Birds.

OUR STAR ARTISTES,
OUR FUNNY CLOWNS,
GYMNASTS,
RIDERS,
ACROBATS.

The Thrilling Acts of the AFRICAN LIONS.
In fact everything to amuse and nothing to offend,
Comfortable seating for everyone.

PRICES :—		
Box, containing 6 persons	Rs.	20
One seat in a Box	„	4
Dress Circle	„	2
Carpeted Seats	„	1
Gallery for Natives only	As.	8

MATINEES

EVERY SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY.
Doors Open at 3 P.M. Performance 4 P. M.

When Children will be admitted to all parts of the House for half price, Servants accompanying Children will be charged Half Price.

Military in Uniform will be charged Half Price to the Carpeted Seats and DRESS CIRCLE ONLY.

Special Space is reserved for NATIVE LADIES ONLY on the GALLERY.

Booking at Soundy & Co. Also at the Circus from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

MENAGERIE OPEN all day. Admission Annas 2.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR & LADY LAMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT

in aid of
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
will take place in the
TOWN HALL,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, AT 9-15 P.M

MARSHALL REID,
Honorary Secretary.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st January, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARI VITHUL KELKAR, of Someshwar Hindu Inhabitant, widower, lately a clerk in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, deceased.

KRISHNAJI HARI KELKAR, the eldest son of the abovenamed deceased of Someshwar Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Pallow Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Sixteenth Day of January in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 16th day of January, 1904.

Messrs. CHITNIS and MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per schedules (Copies of which will be supplied on payment of a Fee of One Rupee), for one year from 1st March, 1904, will be received by the Undersigned on the 30th January, 1904, from 1 to 2 p.m at his residence on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required Agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

Further information may be obtained on personal application to the Undersigned at his Office, in the Reformatory, between 7-30 and 8-30 a.m on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXUMON.
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, Grant Road, 16th January, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	„	15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„	5,00,000

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2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
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For 2 Years...	5	per cent.
„ 1 Year ...	4½	„
„ 6 Months	4	„
„ 3 „	3	„

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PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

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Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 17,75,000

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of Immoveable Property situate at Sewree, advertized to take place on the 23rd inst. on account and at the risk of Saloobai, widow, and others, is adjourned up to TUESDAY, the 26th inst.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OR CHAWLS, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE PIECE OF VACANT LAND, SITUATE AT SEWREE.

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Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer, attorney to the mortgagor, or from the Undersigned.

All those four pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Government tocca tenure, situate lying and being at Sewree in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, together containing by admeasurement twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 177, Collector's new No. a-14330, and a-14427 new Survey No. 1-2388 the first piece, together with a chawl, message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality in F, Ward under Ward No. 1208-9 and Street Nos. 126-7, bounded on the north by a public passage, on the west by a public road, on the south by the property of Jamsetji Cowasji and on the east by the Sewri to Bombay Road; the second piece bounded on the north partly by the property of Luxmun Gopal Mhatra and partly by the property of Laxmanbai, widow, on the west and south be the property of Moroba Vithoba Patell, and on the east by a public road; third piece bounded on the north by the property of Dhurma Nakhva, on the west partly by the property of Ganu Rama and partly by the property of Tookaram Jivan, on the south by the property of Haji Hussein Haji Abdulla, partly by the property of Dhunaji Padmaji Mhatra, and on the east by the property of Moroba Vithoba Patell and the fourth piece bounded on the north and east by the property of Moroba Vithoba Patell on the west partly by the property of Dhunaji Padmaji Mhatra and partly by the property of Landman Nagoji, and on the south by the property of the said Laxman Nagoji. All which said premises were formerly in the possession and enjoyment of the said Narayan Vithoba Patell, and have since his death been in that of the tenant of his widow, sons and daughters, the said Salubai and Kashew and Jivan and Dewkabai.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHENDY BAZAR PAREL ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 559 of 1903.
Haji Sharfoodin Ghatay and another ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Fazluddin Polaba and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from the first plaintiff Haji Sharfoodi Ghatay, the Trustee of Musjid Nawab Ayaz and in pursuance of the power granted to him by the High Court Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on TUESDAY 2nd day of February 1904, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property at four o'clock in the afternoon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Bhendy BazarParel Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Ward No. 224, (1) and (2) Street No. 121-24, and bounded as follows :—On the east by old Nagpada Street, on the west by Bhendy Bazar Parel Road, on the south by the property of Laloobai, wife of Hoosein and on the north by the property of Haji Jan Moosmed Latif.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorney for the plaintiffs, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS. F. P. Bales, Cotton Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, hurra cotton seed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, boxes of electro goods, cigars bales of cotton, waste paper, iron, moong, mats, and other miscellaneous articles.

9 bags of tamarind consigned to Bassaya Melaya Rapavi, Byadji to Wadi Bunder, invoice No. 24 of 2nd June, 1903.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway. Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st February, 1904, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B B & C I Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1904, at 2 p. m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1904.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 444 of 1881.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas ....Plaintiff,

vs.

F. Y. Smith and others ....Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the abovenamed first defendant, and by virtue of a decree of the High Court passed in the above suit and dated the 4th day of October, 1899, sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the respective premises on the days mentioned below, viz:—

3rd—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1904,
at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon,

A piece of land used as a feasting oart, situate at old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,757 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages and building standing thereon. This property has not yet been developed, but is of considerable value as a site for dwelling-houses or godowns.

4th—TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1904,
at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land at Nowlucks, within the Fort of Bombay, comprising two plots abutting the thoroughfare called Fort Street, opposite to St. George's Hospital, containing an area of 101½ square yards. The ground is vacant and adjoins a well called Cullindas well.

Detailed advertisements regarding sale of the above properties have been published in the local newspapers in the months of October and November last.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford & Co. Auctioneers, Bombay, or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the vendor, at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, in Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Colaba Causeway, opposite the Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and Ratnaghiri made household furniture, platedware, glassware, sweet-toned Mahogany Cottage pianoforte, by Soundy, Sewing Machine, lady's bicycle, English ice box, Camera, Doctor's instruments, lamps, Jail-made carpets, pictures etc., the property of Dr. I. D. NUNES.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF A DIAMOND AND PEARL HEAD ORNAMENT.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Javeri Mohunlal Maganbhai, and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. M. Jacob—

1 head ornament set with diamond and pearls.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almyra, hat stand, iron safe on stand, 2 new Austrian safes on stand,
1 cottage piano by Fooke Fils Aina, Paris,
7 Singapore new cane chairs of superior quality,
7 new hand sewing machines.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Champion lady's bicycle with accessories.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong-built landau.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, rear the Bombay Bank, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of dressing bags, companions, handsome Majolica flower vases, jardinieres, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, bentwood tables, sofas, hat stands, centre-pieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall-clocks, terracotta figures, musical boxes, etc.

The property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Reay House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture best platedware, crockery and glassware, and ebonized ironframed cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order and tone, nearly new pictures, lamps, table ornaments carpets, etc., the property of F. GROSS Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Khatao Mansion, Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, best electroplatedware, oil paintings and engravings, China Jardineers and wall plates, Ditmar's telescopic lamps, Brussels and Indian carpets, ebonized Grand upright piano by Soundy and Co. nearly new, handsome and light rubber-tyred victoria with waler gelding and set of harness, etc., the property of F. HAMILTON GIBBS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to Bowen House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, platedware, Persian carpets, old China jars, table Ornaments, English 15 days' brass clock, sweet-toned piano by Soundy and Co. cooking stove, medicine chest, English ice-box, lamps, bicycle, nearly new, typewriter by Grandale, &c., the property of Captain COLE.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENHAM HALL LANE, GIRGAUM,

Under instructions from the Executors of the last will of the late Mr. Shamrao Maneckjee Rele, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, together with the dewelling-house or chawl standing thereon (formerly forming a portion of the oart called Dellowry Wady situate in Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 54 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 307, new No F-2471, old survey No. 576 and new survey No. 22-7910, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No 343 (-B) and street No. 26-A Benham Hall Lane, and bounded on the east partly by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Succaram Arjoon and now to Munjee Nunsey, partly by the property formerly belonging to Mathurabai, wife of Narayen Dhurmajee and now to Purshotum Balkrishna Joshi and partly by the property formerly belonging to Bhawanishanker Mangesh and now to Framjee Temooljee Mirza, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and now to Jankibai widow of Atmaram, on the north, by the property formerly belonging to Dadoba Juggannath and now to the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, and on the south by the public passage leading to the said Benham Hall Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built rubber tyred dog-cart suitable for ponies, 13-2 to 14-2, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong bay waler gelding 16 hands, 8 years, passed R. A. and Cavalry charger, first class horse in harness, Snaffle mouth. Owner gone home, only reason of selling.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 brown Australian mare, 15 hands, 7 years, very nice looking and fast trapper.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TADWADI, NEAR OLD SONAPORE LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Bai Luxmibai. widow and administratrix of Hawa Dhanji Parker under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of December 1901, the following property;—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendri land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Oart called Tadwadi or near old Sonapore lane in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay under C Ward No. 3561, street No. 1 containing by admeasurement about one hundred and twenty seven square yards and bounded as follows;—On or towards the east by the house of Ramlia Thaker Agri, on or towards the West by the passage of the said Tadwadi Oart, on or towards the north by the house of Moroba Pandurangji and on or towards the South by the house of Palonji Dorabji Meherji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter at 11 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tents, at the Crescent, opposite Sailors' Home (where the kit has been removed for sale), a large quantity of surplus stock returned from H. E. Camp, at the Delhi Durbar, consisting of a large lot of best platedware by Walker and Hall and Mappin and Webb, all new, new iron single bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, teakwood dressing and wash hand tables, almyrahs with glass mirror doors, dining and writing tables, towel horses, chest of drawers, bentwood arm chairs, pieces of camp tables, chamber stands, Chesterfield sofas, bath tubs, &c., &c.

Nearly everything was got new and only used at the Delhi Camp.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1904.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-16	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£64 1-2	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1-8	= — 1-4
2 months hence	25 11-16	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	56 3-8	= — 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·47	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-8	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4	= — 1-8
6 " "	3 3-8	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-2	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000.
Rs. 40,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 17,20,000 do Bombay
Rs. 10,40,000 do Madras

Rs. 68,00,000
At 1s. 4 3-32 d.

Minimum Rate Received 21 p. ct. Average rate 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 7,00,000 do Bombay
Rs. Nil do Madras

Rs. 12,00,000
At 1s. 4 5-32d.

Minimum rate received in full average rate 16·16
Total Amount sold during the week Rs. 1,03,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000
Extra allotments in Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 D.-J. D.-J. Dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 1 = plus 1-4. Sellers.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Sellers 35s. =3d.
Brown J.-F. Sellers, 32s. 1 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d. easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. sellers, 33s. 3d. = unchanged. Steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-13 plus 1-16.

TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef, 28s. 9d.
" " Mutton 29s.
General tone of Tallow Auction. Dull.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales, 8000. Spot 7·82 plus 18. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-8 plus 1-16d. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb. 7·51 plus 9	Feb-Mar. 7·53 plus 9	Mar-April. 7·52 plus 8
Apl-May 7·51 plus 9	May-June 7·49 plus 8	June-July. 7·47 plus 8
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept. 7·44 plus 9	Sept.-Oct. 6·83 7·24 plus 9

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	26,000
Do. last year	36,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	27,0.0
Mid-Uplands	14·50
Futures, month of March	14·30 plus 8
Do. do. July	14·54 plus 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 1-16 plus 1-8
Futures, month of April	14·54 plus 3
Do. do. July	15·00 — 3
Tone at close	Barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 20th January, 1904:—

Cotton	7,359	bales.
Wheat	27,282	cwts.
Linseed	1,943	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,288	"
Gingellyseed	19,202	"
Poppyseed	580	"
Groundnuts	359	"
Castorseed	1,295	"
Rice	56,762	"
Myrabollams	2,814	"
Cottonseed	14,983	"
Mowraseed	38	"
Gram	618	"
Joowar	67	"
Maize	1,779	"

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 20th January:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 13th January 1904		89,75,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		44,41,000
Total		1,34,16,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of straits Dollar coinage	58,000	
Do. do. Government	55,38,000	
		55,96,000
		1,90,12,000
Deduct—Dollars tranferred to Custom House for export of the value of..	......	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	......	
New Coin paid to the Currency Department.	40,00,000	
Do. Reserve Treasury	20,00,000	
		60,00,000
Balance on evening of the 20th Jan. 1904		1,30,12,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	90,33,000
Do do Government	39,79,000
	1,30,12,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	32,36,000
Bullion belonging to Government	39,47,000
	71,83,000

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 11-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 15-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	171 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	139 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		131
Shanghai	30	do	do	184
Japan	30	do	do	147

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone unsettled.
Cash ... ... 95·8
1st Settlement, 2nd February ... 95-8

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE

Bank of England	since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	21st Dec.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do	22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do	8th Jan.	6	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.		
Linseed.—Tone quiet.					
Ready	5	11	0		
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.					
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0		
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0		
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.					
Ready	5	14	0		
Castorseed—Tone quiet.					
Ready	21	0	0		
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.					
Howree Khandeish ...	32	0	0		
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	31	8		
25 per cent. " ...	30	30	8		
50 per cent. " ...	28	8	29	0	
Black Kutnee ...	24	8	25	0	

WHEAT.—Tone steady.		
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29-12
Club No. 1	"	29-4
Hard Red	"	23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales .... 7,000 bales.
Imports .... Nil

Jan.-Feb. 7·46 — 8	Feb.-Mar. 7·46 — 7	Mar.-April 7·45 — 7	April-May 7·44 — 7
May-June. 7·42 — 7	June-July 7·40 — 7	July-Aug. 7·35 — 8	
Aug.-Sept. 7·16 — 8	Sept.-Oct. 6·55 — 8		

COTTON.—The market has been closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Goculbhoy Doulatram, a prominent and highly respected cotton merchant who died early yesterday morning,

SHARES.

Petits 2135.
Bank of Bombay, 1255.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Easier
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
The Manchester Market has been	Firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	26 1-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society was held at the Society's Rooms yesterday, the 21st instant, Dr. A. H. Deane presiding.

The Honorary Secretary stated that his Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, had kindly agreed to become President of the Society.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. C. E. Scovell, C. E. (Loilem, S. Shan States Burma); Captain B. F. R. Holbrooke (Poona); Mr. Philip Tinne, I. F. S. (Darjeeling); Mr. R. F. Stoney, (Madura, S. I.); Captain T. E. Watson, I.M.S. (Madura, S. I.); Mr. A. W. Hardy (Talup, Assam); Mr. Coleridge Beadon, F. G. S. (Oorgaum, S. I.); Lieutenant H. S. Perrott, R. G. A. (Camp Dthali, Aden Field Force, S. Arabia); Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, I. A. (Alwar, Rajputana); Captain H. A. F. Margarth (Fort Lockhart); Mr. W. G. Page (Surat); Mr. J. T. C. Barnard (Kamaing, Upper Burma); H. H. the Maharajah Tukoji Rao Holkar (Indore, C. I.) (Life member); Mr. F. Fletcher (Poona); Mr. W. Mc. C. Kirkpatrick (Delhi); The Secretary, Kassauli Club (Kassauli, Punjab); Mr. T. N. C. Nevill (Bramall Hall, near Stockport, Cheshire); The Mess President 130th Baluchis (Hyderabad, Sind); Captain C. C. Cobbe (Waltair); Lieutenant H. J. Elles, R. E. (Roorkie); Lieutenant Chas. Elliot (Rangoon); Mr. C. J. Mackay (Mozufferpore, T. S. R.); Mr. A. Parasu Ramdas Patro, B.A. (Berhampore); Rev. E. Blatter, S. J. (Bombay); The Vice-President, Natural History Museum (Darjeeling)., and Capt. J. Campbell, Simla.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. M. Phipson, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Demoiselle Crane	Anthropoides virgo	Mr R H Heath, C E,
7 Large or Black-bellied Sand Grouse (Imperial Sand Grouse).	Pterocles arenarius	Do
1 Stone-Curlew	Œdicnemus scolopax.	Mr J Brand
1 Night Heron	Nycticorax griscus	Mr C Nopper
Some photographs of Flamingos nests in the Runn of Cutch.	......	H H The Rao Saheb of Cutch
6 Eggs of Flamingo from the Runn of Cutch.	......	Do
A number of Moths.	......	Mr T R D Bell, I F S
Nest and Egg of the spotted Grey Creeper.	Salpornis spilonota	Do
Specimens showing the development of the Trout	......	Mr Midgley Taylor, C B
Photographs of Tropic Bird.	Phaeton indicus ..	Mr W D Cumming
1 White-winged Wood Duck.	Asarcornis scutulatus.	Mr W O Hanyngton
1 Tufted Duck	Myroca fuligula ..	Mr C H Donald
2 Persian House Mice.	Mus bactrianus ...	Col A E Ward
1 Brown Musk Shrew.	Crocidura murina.	Do
1 White-nosed Weasel.	Putorius canigula.	Do
1 New Rat	Mus vicerex spn..	Do
1 Houbara	Houbara macqueen.	Mr R H Brooke
1 Bronze-winged Dove (alive).	Chalcophaps indica	Mr C M Sherman (Calicut)
1 Slender Loris	Loris gracilis	Mr W Coplestone IFS
1 Slaty-backed Fork-tail.	Henicurus schistaceus.	Mr S L Whymper
1 Green Tree Snake	Dryophis mycterizans.	Mr F J Rome
A number of Butter-flies from Poona.	....	Mrs Thomson
1 Python (alive)	Python molurus ..	Mr T J Spooner, C E
1 Siberian Viper (from Bagdad)	....	Capt W H Cox, IMS
1 Small Indian Civet (alive).	Viverricula malaccensis.	Mr J M Lobo

Minor Contributions—From Mr. C. V. Vernon I.C.S., Dr. E. Wells-Witham, H. H. the Rao Saheb of Cutch.

The following Contributons to the Library have been made:—Rivista critica del. and Genere Gossypium, pel Dottor Angelo Aliotta, from the author. The Geography of Mammals by Dr. W. L. Sclater and P. L. Slater, from the author.

The following papers were then read and discussed:—

1. The popular names of some plants, by E Comber, F.Z.S.
2. Abnormal growth of trees, by C. E. C. Fischer I.F.S.
3. Some notes on Harrier Hawks in Uva, Ceylon by F. Sikes.
4. The Batrachians of Travancore, by H. S. Ferguson, F.L.S.
5. Some notes on various insects, by L. C. H Young.
6. The colouration of birds, eggs, by D. Dewar I C.S.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1244—Moganlal J and G—G Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Manacrebai widow and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee and D.

References from the Bombay Ceart af Small Causes,

4767-03—Bicknell M and M—O Baver and another vs Goolam Hoosein Kalayan and other—Smetham B and N.

269-12412-03—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Chabildas Lalubhai—Wadia G and Co.

Appeals.

1273—Captain and V—Mowlvi Abdul Kadur bin Rahimudin Jitayker us Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitayker and others—Crawford B and Co M and D and Edgelow G and H

1276—Mirza and M—Chimilal Fakirbhai Dalal vs Jalovji Purmanand and another—Walia G and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

218,02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

509,03—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Safan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Consent Decree as between Plaintiff and the 1st Defendant.

17-03—Maganlal J and G—Rustom James Irani vs Ardeshir Nusserwanji Dalal and another—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan vs Misza Mahomed bin Haji Abdool Hoosen and others—Craige L and O.

241,03—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Webeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirsal—Craigie L and O.

468,08—Jamsetjee and E—Vishwanath Mereshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulalli Miya Saheb Sarrfali—Smetham B and N. Part heard.

389, 02—Edgelow G and W Govindjee Amersey and another vs Foolbai widow and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

210,02—Madhavjee V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovindas Jugjivandas and others—Mutubhai Jaad M and in person.

333,03—Sorabji and J—Hansraj Damodar and another vs Jamnabai widow—Mulla and M and Ardeser H D and Co—For postponment.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SANGAR—January 19, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Reginald Sangar, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHUBB—RAE—January 15, at St Mary's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev Father Rawcliffe, Claude Hampton Chubb, to Ellen Constance Rae, eldest daughter of Lanyford Rae, of Tiruvallur.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 1-53m., 2-3a. Low water, 8-3m. 7-39a.
P. and O. steamer Marmora, with English mails of 8th inst., due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Distribution of Victoria Memorial Doles, Cama Hospital, 5 p.m.
Military Medical Students' Annual Ball, Town Hall.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Fanny Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company, 9-30 p. m.
Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

CALENDARS.—We have received from Messrs. Abdoolkader Noorbhoy & Co., merchants, Hornby Road an artistic and novel holding calendar, picturing the games of England.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s s. Umkuzi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., on the 25th and 26th instant, respectively.

A MISSING FISHING BOAT.—Panloo Baloo, owner of toney No. 3381, has reported to the police that four men put out in his toney from Chowpatty on Monday for the purpose of fishing and have not since been heard of. The names of the four men are: Ramji, aged 50; Govind, aged 50; Baloo, aged 30; and Jannoo, aged 22. Information has been circulated to all the divisions and all the bunders.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, N. I. A.—A lecture, at which Her Excellency Lady Lamington has kindly consented to be present, will be given by Miss E. B. Meakin, M. B. on "The Human Skeletons" on Monday, the 25th instant, at 5 15 p. m., at the residence of Lady Jenkins. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring lady-friends.

GIRL THIEVES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged Kashi and Luxmi, Hindu girls, with the theft of pieces of old rubber tyres belonging to Mr. Govindji Madhowji. The girls pleaded guilty and said they had removed the tyres from a quantity of rubbish near the complainant's office. But the evidence showed that they stole the property from the complainant's godown and sold it to Karim Hasan, and Kasam Premji, Mahomedans. The latter were charged with receiving stolen property. The Magistrate sentenced the girls to a day's imprisonment each and the Mahomedans to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

March (Rag Time)	Creole Belles	Lampe.
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber.
Selection	The Geisha	Sidney Jones.
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton.
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Valse	L'Estudiantina	Waldteufel.

ASSAULT IN JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Motivah o Devivahoo, a convict in His Majesty's Common Prison at Oomercarry, was charged with assaulting Mr. Bhugwantrao Sadasive Sao, Jailor in the same prison. It appears that on the 12th instant the Jailor found the accused not doing his work well and reported the matter to the superintendent, who ordered his good conduct marks to be deducted and a report was also made to the Inspector-General of Prison. This seemed to have enraged the accused and the next morning while Mr. Sao was passing by the weaving shed in the jail the accused picked up a stick belonging to a warder and gave Mr. Sao two blows with it on his neck. Mr. Sao turned round when the accused delivered two more blows on him. The accused was secured with the assistance of other convicts. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that it was highly desirable that discipline in jail should be maintained and an exemplary sentence was therefore necessary. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence to take effect after the expiration of the term now he was undergoing.

THEFT BY A FELLOW LODGER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr P. H Dastur disposed of a case in which Mohanand Matooba a Hindu, was charged with stealing Rs. 200 belonging to one Ramnihar Karipal. Mr. Asbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Dadyburjor, pleader, defended. The evidence showed that in May last the accused boarded and lodged with the complainant at Foras Road. On the 24th of that month the complainant went out leaving the accused in the room when he returned home some hours after he found the accused had disappeared. He examined his room and found his box broken open and the money abstracted. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the accused in Janupore in December last; and brought him down to Bombay. The accused denied the charge; which he said was the outcome of the ill-feeling existing between his family and the family of the complainant. The Magistrate held the charge proved and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200. The amount of fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S REVENGE.—At Dhobie Talao yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Manwa, a Hindu sweeper, aged about thirty-five years, who after biting off the nose of his wife Bhagee, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Dhobie Talao Tank. The evidence of the deceased's widow went to show that on Wednesday they were seated near Sonapore talking together when the deceased charged her with infidelity. She repudiated the charge and swore she was faithful to him. He would not believe her, flew into a rage, knocked her down and sitting on her chest bit off the tip of the nose and ran away in the direction of Dhobie Talao. The woman went to the Dhobie Talao Police Station and reported the matter to the police. While she was being taken by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital she saw a crowd of people near the Dhobie Talao Tank and the body of her husband lying on the pavement. It appears that after biting off his wife's nose Manwa ran to the tank and deliberately threw himself into the water. When removed from the tank life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Kustoor Padhia, aged twenty-one years, residing at Bellasis Road, while attempting to cross Parel Road with a bag of grain on his head on Wednesday, was accidentally knocked down by a horse driven in a shigram belonging to Mr. Mirza Mahomed Kasani, of Victoria Road, and one of the wheels passing over his right thigh caused a fracture of the bone. The injured man was conveyed to the J J Hospital.—Mucka Sittal, aged thirty-five, a cart-driver, resident of Mazagon, while attempting to jump into his cart going along Frere Road on Wednesday afternoon, missed his footing, and fell to the ground. One of the wheels passed over his left leg fracturing the bone. The man was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.—Vishram Gopal, a Hindu, aged seventy years, residing at Chinchpoogly, was on Wednesday afternoon, going along Frere Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria driven by one Ismail Noormahomed, and sustained a fracture of his right leg. The driver called out, but as the injured man was deaf he did not hear the warning, and hence the accident.

MAHOMEDANS IN AUSTRALIA.—At the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall last evening Mr. Charles Francis Sievwright, of Melbourne, Australia, otherwise known by his Mahomedan name as Mahomed Abdul Haq, gave a lecture on Mahomedans in Australia' before a large gathering of Mahomedans. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji presided. The lecturer during the course of his remarks described his conversion to Islamism, which, he said, he did by means of seeking the truths of the Koran as revealed to him by aid of English translations. After his conversion, he said, he gave the religion his closest study, and by means of all the evidence in literary form available to him as well as by means of natural philosophy, he sought Christian prophetical teachings as to the coming of prophet Mahomed. The more he went on comparing the commentaries upon Islam, the more he gained in his belief. The lecturer then read quotations from Christian scriptures to prove his conversion as reasonable, and described the different ideas possessed by the followers of Christianity and Islam, the latter being accepted by him. Mr. Sievwright next described how, in Australia, he had endeavoured to aid the progress of Islam by public discourses. However, he said, he had to fight many a battle for his faith. He concluded his remarks by giving the audience an idea of how the Mahomedan traders in Australia were prevented from entering that country by means of racial laws, which rendered it a difficult field not only from a religious standpoint, but also from a political, social, and commercial one. A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

DISGUISED AS A MAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Valentine charged Faimanbi, a Mahomedan woman, with cheating fourteen different Mahomedan pilgrims bound for Mecca of various sums of money collectively amounting to Rs. 400. It appeared that on different occasions during the last month and a half the accused paid visits to the Cummoo Suliman Musaferkhana in Frere Road, dressed in Mahomedan male costume, and gave the pilgrims in the Musaferkhana to understand that she was the son of the Begum of Bhopal and that her name was Sayed Ahmed. She offered to buy passages to Mecca on their behalf and added that if any one fell short of the money required for the passage she would make good the amount and take them with her on board a ship that she had chartered for her party. On the 10th instant, she met Badlu Jani, a water carrier, who had recently come to Bombay from up-country to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. She made similar representations to him also and inquired of him if he had sufficient funds to take him to Mecca. He said he had got Rs. 35 only. The accused took the money from him and said she would add some more to it and take him to Mecca. Some time after this he went to the accused and inquired of her as to when her ship was going to start? The accused put him off from time to time under various pretexts. Badlu thereupon informed the police and got the accused arrested. On taking search of the accused the police recovered about Rs 100 worth of finery. Mr. Valentin informed the Court that it was shortly before the accused was placed before his Worship that he was able to discover that she was a woman. He added that she had contracted marriage with another Mahomedan woman in the Musaferkhana, No money was found in her search and the pilgrims who gave her money were now penniless. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and said she had spent a portion of the money in buying clothes. She spent the rest of the money in feeding the pilgrims at the Musaferkhana. The Magistrate sentenced her to an aggregate term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered the property recovered to be sold and the proceeds given to the pilgrims according to the amounts of their respective claims.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud, Political Agent Third Grade, on relief, becomes Political Agent Cutch.

Captain F. W. Wodehouse, Political Agent, Fourth Grade, on relief, becomes Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., Commissioner in Sind, is granted, with effect from the 14th December privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months.

Captain H. W. Berthon, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, has been permitted to return to duty.

Mr. J. Tintner, Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay, has vacated his office.

Mr. W. A. Heyland, District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, is granted such privilege leave as was due to him on the date he availed himself of it in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, acts as Assistant Taxing Master and Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts during the absence of Mr. E Wilkin on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of special leave for two weeks.

Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. N. Seddon of the India Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, has obtained a degree of Honour in Persian in the First Division and has been awarded the authorized donation of Rs. 4,000.

Mr. C. P. S. Young, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, is reappointed President of the Tribunal of Appeal for a period of one year with effect from the 8th February.

Captain H. Meynell, 2nd Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.

CLAIM FOR AN ANNUITY.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in a suit brought by Cowasji Byramji Mehta against Homi N. A. Wadia and his wife, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 2169-3-0, and also an annual sum of Rs. 672 pursuant to an agreement of June, 1899, for seven years, commencing from 1st June, 1903. Mr. Rivett Carnac and Mr. Lowjee M. Wadia, instructed by Mr. K. B. Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that by and agreement of June, 1899, the defendants, who were carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Homi Wadia and Co., in consideration of certain monetary and other assistance rendered to the company, agreed to pay to the plaintiff an annual sum of Rs. 672 for a period of ten years. When the first annual instalment became due, the plaintiff demanded the amount, but the defendants failed to pay the same. There was now due to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 2167-3-0 in respect of the first three instalments with interest. The plaintiff asked for the amount with costs, and also for an annual sum of Rs. 672 for seven years commencing from June, 1903.

The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. The first defendant said that after the execution of the agreement, he applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act and had included the claim of the plaintiff in the schedule. He said he had obtained his final discharge, and that order was a complete bar to the plaintiff's claim. The second defendant admitted having signed the agreement but denied that there was any consideration for the same as far as she was concerned. She said she was induced to execute the agreement by the misrepresentation of the plaintiff that he would obtain substantial loans in order to enable the defendants to carry on the agency business of the Diamond Mills, but which the plaintiff had failed to procure.

His lordship held that the defence of the second defendant, that there had been no consideration, and that the agreement was executed under certain misrepresentation, having been withdrawn, he was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree with costs against the second defendant for the sum claimed and further instalment until the expiry of ten years from the date of the claim. As to the second point, his lordship held that the first defendant filed his first schedule as an insolvent on the 25th January, 1900 before any of the instalments were due. He filed the second schedule on the 9th January, 1901, and in that he did not include the plaintiff's claimed although one instalment was due at that time. On the 19th June 1901 he got his preliminary discharge on which date two instalment were due, and on the 3rd November, 1902, he got his final discharge. His lordship said he was not bound by the decisions in English cases cited, but by the decision of Chief Justice Westropp, reported is the Bombay High Court reports. In the present case, the amount of liability in respect of future instalments under the deed could clearly have been proved and his lordship, therefore, held that the discharge of the first defendant was a sufficient answer to the claim. The suit was dismissed against the first defendant and his lordship gave a decree for, the amount claimed against the second defendant with costs,

DECREE FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. D. D. Romer, appeared on behalf of Grace Eleanor Forster, and moved absolute the decree passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston in June last, against her husband, Robert Forster, for dissolution of the petitioner's marriage with the respondent on the ground of cruelty and immoral conduct. The respondent did not appear. His lordship made the decree absolute with costs.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nawab, 2011 tons, Captain J E Sandiland, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with 519 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steamer Prome, 2293 tons, Captain F McKay, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alboin, 849 tons, Captain W Dunlop, will to-day for Bangkok, &c. with a general cargo and M Gilbies and Mr O'Brien as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3,416 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 25th December, via Rangoon and Colombo, with a cargo of rice and coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain C Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 48 cases opium, 2 horses, and Mr H S Gray, and 36 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2238 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 17th December via Liverpool with a general cargo and Miss M Clarke, Mr R Sheel and Mr Hodgkinson as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 19th January via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Smith, Col Gleaner, and 142 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hon H L A Hood	Flagship
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Kemp	Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Porpoise	Comdr A J Hotham	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	......	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100	......	......
Do No 101	......	......
Do No 103	......	......
Juba	134 Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid	Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dentschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ranee	3031	Corran			T M & Co
Fasul Karim	638	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Roberts			P & O Co
Palitana	1 31	Lemarchand			M M & Co
India	7591	Plummer			M M & Co
Banoa	3791	Ferguson			P & O Co
King Arthur	1047	Bunel	P Gulf	9-1-04	B&P S N Co
Selsdon	2151	Gaget			K N & Co
Idar	2616	Milne			K N & Co
Kasara	561	Hirst			M M & Co
Bordoswald	2603	Craig			Captain
Kt of St George	2066	Ricks			T M & Co
Hugin	8:9	Anderson			W & A G & Co
W. Bridge	2208	Chivers			W & A G & Co
Istria	1753	Ivelch			A L S N Co
Warora	2564	Forbes			M M & Co
Sofala	3436	Shepherd			M M & Co
Dott	630	Gjmri			The Bombay Co
Henzada	1340	Hodgson			M M & Co
Itaura	3416	Kendall			M M & Co
Goalpara	13.8				M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Putiala	1923	Hirst	Zanzibar	22-1	M M & Co
B	Werdenfels	2938	Saudstedt	Hamburg	25-1	Gl de & Co
F	Prome	2293	McKay	Liverpool	22-1	K N & Co
H	Sultan	1781	Pens	Zanzibar	29-1	A Stoand s
K	Spithead	2993	Stewart	Antwerp	3-2	W & A G & Co
L	Puri	237	R din	N F	N F	Shpd & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	22-1	Shep'd & Co
N	H Maru	2035	Nagao	Japan	9 1	N Y Kaisha
O	Clydesdale	2496	Lundberg	H'burg	23-1	M M & Co
P	Corn Exchange	2476	Barcham	Trieste	5-2	J M & Co
Q	Altoin	5.0	Dunlop	Singapore	22-1	F F C & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Poranl	551	Mohomed	Bhownagar	22-1	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Gibraltar	2473	Knagg	Dunkirk	30-1	T M & Co
2	Marsilia	3250	Thompson	L'pool	22-1	W & A G & Co
4	Ballaarat	2880	Longden	China	27-1	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
10&11	Simla	3823	Summers	China	10-2	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Lindon	London	23-1	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Rickford	Karachi	22-1	M M & Co
15	Nawab	2011	Sandiland	Jeddah	21-1	T M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Oriental	7035	Spicer	Aden	30-1	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste, Jan 3
21	Itaura s	Kendall	Calcutta, Dec 25
	Henzada s	Hodgson	Bushire, Jan 7
	Worsley Hall s	Jones	Glasgow, Dec 17
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 19

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Africa s	Cole	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Alboin, Dunlop, for Bangkok, &c
" Prome, McKay, for Liverpool via Karachi
" Nawab, Sandiland, for Jeddah

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Henzada, for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, Clan Macdonald and Clan Urquhart arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 19th instant.

ADEN, JAN. 20, 11-25 a.m.

The steamer Matiana left here to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The P and O Co's steamer Peninsular, with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant, arrived here at 9 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The P and O Co's steamer Australia, with the outward Mails of the 15th instant, left here at 9 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino from Bombay to Naples and Genoa, has left Aden this morning at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 22nd January.

1. There will be Class Firing at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon the 23rd instant from 4 p.m.
2. There will be a Parade next Tuesday the 26th instant at 7 a.m., at the Riding School.
Dress—Drill Order.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd January.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, to-morrow the 23rd inst. at 4 p. m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual, Gun Target Practice. Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.
Dress—Khaki, putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd January.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.
2. It is notified for information that there will be Prize Shooting for teams during the Camp; but no man will be allowed to complete who has not completed his Class Firing.
3. The following promotions will take effect in "D" Company from this date:—
No. 4912 Corpl W K Robinson to be Lance Sergeant vice Lce Sergt W Chitts reverted.
No. 5611 Lce Corpl J J Bullock to be Corpl vice Robinson promoted.
No. 3906 Vol M Chapman to be Corporal vice Nicnells resigned.
No. 5623 Vol J C Chapman to be Lce Corpl vice Bullock promoted.
No. 5085 Vol G Lushington to be Lce Corpl vice Game reverted.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1904.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

A SPECIAL supplement to the local "Guardian" recounts the history of the Manchester Ship Canal which has now been in existence for ten years. Seeing that we are on the eve of large undertakings in Bombay, the record of progress of a port, with which we are especially interested, is acceptable reading New Year's Day, 1894, saw the first ocean-steamers enter Manchester, though it was not until the following May that the late Queen formally declared the Canal open. If anything the Canal was opened too soon, and scarcely had the first steamer entered the new port than difficulties began to make themselves prominent. It had been opened before its equipment was complete. Steamer berths were not adequately provided with transit sheds. The roads were unfinished. There were innumerable delays in delivery and despatch, and traders, who had been accustomed to forwarding and receiving their goods by rail under a simple system with which they were perfectly familiar, found themselves suddenly in the midst of altogether unfamiliar and, to them, incomprehensible ways of shipping and customs and called upon to deal with details which had formerly been attended to on their behalf by the railway companies or by shipping agents at Liverpool or elsewhere. Another serious disappointment was in connection with the importation of raw cotton. It was to facilitate this more than anything else that the Canal had been made and just before its opening three steamers were] loaded with cotton at Galveston and New Orleans and despatched to Manchester. Others followed but it appeared that the experiment had not been a success from a commercial standpoint. Then the Liverpool Cotton Association which practically controlled all transactions in raw cotton in the country, refused to recognise cotton stored in Manchester as tenderable in fulfilment of contracts ; merchants who had imported cotton to Manchester at their own risk found themselves liable to be landed with it unless they sold it at less than current Liverpool value, and ship-owners, after one or two unfortunate experiences, were unwilling to berth steamers for Manchester unless assured of full cargoes which in the circumstances could not be guaranteed. Other difficulties were experienced in regard to ships from Australia and Canada, no arrangements having been made for their specialities in the way of cargo.

Manchester attributes the dawn of brighter days to Mr. Bythell, and it was he who more closely linked the Manchester of the West with that of the East. At what the chronicler calls an historic meeting he made "a surprising and most agreeable announcement" respecting the export of manufactured cottons from the Manchester docks, to the effect that the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, whose freight contract with the Liverpool lines would terminate at the end of the year, had accepted for the ensuing period a lower tender made under the auspices of the Ship Canal Company by a line of steamers which would load in the Manchester docks. Propositions were made for the new service and the steamer Castle Ventry was appointed to make the first trip, but before the end of the year it became known that the Liverpool lines, rather than lose the valuable freight represented by the contract, had re-purchased it from the Manchester Company for the sum of fourteen thousand pounds with the accompanying obligation to load from three to seven steamers a month at Manchester for Bombay at the reduced rate of freight and since then all cotton good sent from Manchester to Bombay have been exported by way of the Canal. Other encouraging circumstances followed, and it is perhaps not too much to claim that from the more intimate commercial association of Bombay with Manchester the fortunes of the Canal Company began to improve. By 1900 Manchester had become the sixth port of the Kingdom and 5,362 sea-going vessels of a million and a half registered tons entered the port. The importation of cotton increased by more than forty-seven thousand tons in the year, that of grain seventy-eight thousand, and timber, paper, bulk oil and cattle grew in proportion. On the export side there were increases of seventy-thousand tons of coal, twelve thousand in textiles together with very considerable augmentation in pitch and machinery. The total export of Lancashire coal was 601,000 tons and of textiles 174,000. New services were inaugurated and all went well until the effects of the establishment of shipping rings were felt. All cargoes were lighter but the position attained by the port was not affected, other ports suffering in equal dimensions. The following year brought a period of remarkable and encouraging advance. New services with practically all parts of the world were introduced. The Canal Company had to fight local authorities who in view of its increased prosperity sought to increase its ratability, but on the whole it got the better of them for the courts, which were appealed to, refused to see them strangle it or hampered its efforts as they undoubtedly would have done.

The year which has just closed is pronounced to have been the most interesting and satisfactory in the course of the history of the Canal. From the point of view of the port's business it is shown to have been a good, if not a sensational, period. The import trade, despite some serious handicaps, such as the scarcity of cotton, during the latter half of last season and the lateness of the season's American crop made substantial progress and it is expected when the returns are completed that the record will have been established. Further progress was made in opening up a direct trade in grain with India. The importation of wheat from Karachi has steadily increased and for the first time a number of the liners which bring Manchester goods out to Bombay have returned from that port with wheat and cotton for Manchester. The great increase in the grain trade and the prospect of its continued expansion have caused the Canal Company to make arrangements for the erection of a second grain elevator at the head of the new dock now under construction and the foreign cattle lairages are to be enlarged. With the writer of the excellent and exhaustive review of the progress and development of the port, we cannot but be impressed by the magnificent services which the Canal has rendered to Manchester and Lancashire and by the wonderful success which has been achieved in the transformation of an inland city into a great ocean port, competing not in vain with the greatest ports of the country. For the port of Manchester was pitted, not as Glasgow was, against some small old-fashioned rival ; but against Liverpool, "a veritable giant amongst the seaports of the world." So high a standard set up, writes the reviewer, so great a measure of accomplishment in a single decade, cannot fail to strike the imagination. But, he ruminates, not less inevitable is the reflection that for those whose money carried out this splendid and useful work, the looked-for reward is to-day still at least as far off as it seemed to most of them ten years ago when the ships were gathering at Latchford for the opening procession. Shares have depreciated since then. Thirty-seven shillings will to-day buy a ten-pound preference share and twenty-six a ten pound ordinary share. But all interested in the undertaking look patiently forward and in full hope of its becoming a well paying concern, a hope in which some, at all events, in Bombay will fervently join.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. LAST week a very satisfactory decline was experienced in the total mortality of this city, a matter which is a little surprising in view of the fact that climatic conditions have been so treacherous. It is noticeable that whereas the plague mortality did not increase to any appreciable extent, and that while the statistics in respect of diseases of the respiratory organs remain unaltered, the general causes of ill-health in the City did not contribute so largely to the death rate as usual. There were in the aggregate 680 deaths last week, the mortality rate per thousand per annum amounting to 45·56. In the previous week there were 730 deaths and the death-rate was 48·91. There was thus a decrease of 50 deaths, and of 3·35 in the mortality rate. Last year at this particular period and indeed during the whole of the past five years the mortality at this season has been frightfully high. Thus 1,247 deaths occurred in the corresponding period of last year and the average amounts to no less than 1,352. Bombay is sincerely to be congratulated upon having escaped such a mortality during the present cold season. One of the contributory factors to the comparatively low mortality of the City during the past week was the state of the plague epidemic. This disease occasioned 189 deaths during the past seven days, but it claimed 469 victims last year. The increase in the week was only three. The districts which suffered most severely were Umarkhadi, where 22 deaths were recorded; Mandvi, where there were 19 fatal cases ; Bhuleshwar, where there were thirteen deaths; and Dongri which recorded 12 victims. At least one satisfactory feature of the disease is that its virulence in the Fort seems to have been subdued. Only six deaths occurred in that district last week. Again in respect of the diseases of the respiratory system, although the state of the weather would have led one to expect a large increase, there were only seven deaths in excess of the number recorded last week, and on the other hand the mortality from phthisis decreased. There were far fewer fatal fever cases than have usually been noticed at this time of the year and in other respects the health of the City was fairly satisfactory. There were eight deaths amongst the European community, a very unusual proportion, and the death-rate amounted to no less than 33·80. It is noticeable that five of these cases were due to diseases of the respiratory organs. The Jains again suffered heavily, the death-rate for the community being 156·93. There was again rather a large number of births, 401 being recorded against 333 last year and an average of 266.

THE CROPS OF THE PRESIDENCY. THE agricultural situation in the Presidency of Bombay has undergone very little alteration during the past seven days. Practically no rain has been received, but the only districts which complain on that account are those in the Deccan, which have been awaiting a few copious showers with some anxiety for a week or two past. The standing rabi crops are flourishing in the Sind districts where some showers, which have beneficially influenced the growing plants, have fallen. The threshing and winnowing of the kharif crops is almost completed and the picking of cotton is practically at an end. The only reports of damage come from Larkhana where the weather has been excessively cold, and where cotton and oil-seed have suffered. A similar complaint comes from some of the Gujarat districts. In Ahmedabad, cotton, castor oil-seed and tobacco are suffering from the severe cold which has been experienced in parts of the taluka, and chilli, maize, gram, and rape-seed in another. Wheat, gram, cotton, and the pulse crops have also been injured by frost in one or two talukas of the Panch Mahals. The harvesting of the minor crops is practically completed throughout Gujarat. Tobacco and other rabi crops are being irrigated in Kaira, and in others parts of the Province, seasonable operations are proceeding without delay. All the standing crops are doing well, and there have been no complaints of damage beyond those already alluded to. In the Konkan threshing is now practically completed, and the collection and spreading of rab materials is still in progress. Locusts are again in evidence. In parts of Kolaba they have slightly damaged the rabi crops, in Khandesh the cotton and jowari crops have suffered, and in Ratnagiri they have damaged the hill-millets, and are now attacking the young crops and fruit and other trees. As we have already stated the rainfall received up to the present in the Deccan has been inadequate. This is especially the case in the eastern parts of the Poona district, where the rabi crops still require further supplies of moisture. Cultivators in this part of the Presidency are now engaged with the threshing of the kharif crops. As a general rule the crops seem to be doing well. In Sholapur, in addition to the anxiety occasioned by the drought, rats are causing trouble, and swarms of locusts have made their appearance in Satara, where they have already damaged the crops to a considerable extent. Rather extensive damage also seems to have been done by blight and disease in Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. From other parts of the Presidency the reports are favourable. Prices are varying in Baroda, Rajkot, Satara, Poona, Khandesh, Kolaba, and a few districts of Gujarat and Sind. In other parts of the Presidency no fluctuations of any importance have been noticed.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH. AFTER winning the first two test matches at Sydney and Melbourne by large margins the M. C. C. team must have entered on the third match at Adelaide brim full of hope despite the fact that the Australians in winning the toss gained what is always an advantage on Australian wickets. Judged in the light of their performances in the two previous matches, the Australians seemed to have a poor chance of winning. But the delightful uncertainties of the game were once more exemplified, the Australians completely outplaying their opponents and winning by the handsome margin of 218 runs, a splendid set-off to the two victories of the Englishmen. For this satisfactory result the Australians had chiefly to thank Victor, Trumper, who, talk as the critics may, is as good as ever, Sid. Gregory, Clement Hill and Duff, the two first-named of whom had the distinction of making centuries, and Trumble and Hopkins who must have bowled very finely. The batting of the Englishmen after their previous brilliant form was very disappointing, although as far as Warner, the captain, is concerned the match was a great personal triumph for him, his scores of 48 and 79 giving him the highest aggregate. The only other batsmen who at all played up to their reputation were Hirst, whose double contribution of 58 and 44 saved the Englishmen's total from being insignificant, and Hayward who made two valuable scores of 21 and 67. Turning to the bowling of the Englishmen, it will be noticed that Rhodes and Hirst met with comparatively little success, the chief honours in this department being carried off by Bosanquet whose slow deliveries accounted for seven wickets for 168 runs. It may not be generally known that several members of the English team before the second test match had begun to feel the effect on their legs of continuous cricket on brick hard wickets and that Warner, Tyldesley, Bosanquet have been the principal sufferers. Foster has only recently recovered from a severe chill and Arnold is suffering from a strained knee. The Englishmen certainly played very much below their form, especially Foster and Tyldesley, which with half the team "crocked" is not surprising.

H. M. S. FLAGSHIP HYACINTH, under the command of Captain the Hon'ble H. L. A. Hood, with Rear Admiral Atkinson-Willis, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron, will sail to-day for Colombo.

THE anniversary of the accession of the King Emperor to the throne will be celebrated in India to-day by the firing of salutes of 31 guns at the principal military stations.

STEPS are being taken in Madras for the public recognition of the Diamond Jubilee of Archbishop Colgan's sacerdotal association with Madras. Archbishop Colgan arrived in Madras as the youngest of a party of thirteen missionaries from Ireland on February 4th, 1844.

THERE will be a dinner and dance at Government House, Malabar Point, on Tuesday next.

LORD KITCHENER's proposed tour next month will be to the Madras Presidency by rail.

THE Salt Commission arrive in Calcutta in the first week of February, after visiting various places in Orissa.

THE Saltanpur Fyzabad and Sewait Phaphamau sections of the Allahabad Fyzabad Railway are now ready for opening to passenger traffic.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 19th was 680, giving a death-rate of 45·56 per annum per thousand as against 83·56 the corresponding period of last year, and 88·50 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 47 died from fevers; 189, plague; 1, small pox ; 3, measles ; 0, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 43, phthisis ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 135, affections of the respiratory organs ; 27, diarrhœa ; 21, dysentery ; 33, still-born ; 89, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 43 ; Brahmin, 19 ; Lingaet, 1, Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 342 ; Hindu low-caste, 70 ; Musalman, 138 ; Parsee, 29 ; Jew, 0; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 1; European, 8 ; Negro-African, 2 ; Buddhist, 1 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 401 as against 333 the corresponding period of last year, and 266 the average over the past five years.

A FIREMAN employed on the Wilson liner Murillo, which arrived in the London Dock on Christmas-day from the Mediterranean, has received an intimation from Fiume that he has drawn the lucky number in the Austrian lottery, which entitles him to a prize of the value of 200,000 kronen, a sum exceedind £8,000 English money. The fireman, who is a German named Joseph Torsig, left London for Fiume to claim his prize. He invested two shillings in a lottery ticket during the last voyage of the Murillo through the Mediterranean when she called at Fiume.

THE Beethoven Museum at Bona has been recently enriched by a large number of autographs and other relics of the master, formerly in Vienna and elsewhere. Among them is the first draft, with many interpolated corrections, of the Sonata in C. minor (opus in 111) ; the complete score of a Tercetto (opus 116), in another handwriting, but with many autograph alterations and additions ; and other autograph manuscripts of various compositions. There are also a large number of letters either written by or in connection with Beethoven, his family, and his friends, and other miscellaneous autographs and holographs of a similar description.

BOOKS, AMUSING OR USEFUL.

THE BATON SINISTER, by George Gilbert (John Long), is a study of a temperament and a time both interesting from a historical and a human point of view. The time is 1674—1686. When Monmouth bulked large on the English royal stage, and exercised the potent influence that wit, good looks, bravery and royal favor made easy to him. Mr. Gilbert is an enthusiast when he portrays the characters he selects as illustrative of the manners and morals of his historical periods. In this story we see Charles in his court, given over to pleasure in the company of all his satellites ; the Duke and Duchess of York, Lady Mary and Lady Anne, when young and timid. Sarah, future Duchess of Marlborough, already the object of the child worship of the feeble-minded Lady Anne, is shown in her overbearing temper, leaving no room for objection or doubt where her will was concerned. The heroine, a spirited young damsel, comes to London and is placed in the household of the Duchess of York. She had met and learned to love Monmouth in her country home. Her adventures, and her mother's views on life and its ambitions, reflect the spirit of the time better than any description in the longest and heaviest of historical pages. Those were days when young and old alike circling round the giddy heights of a throne had no delusions. Royal favor was held by most as better worth than many virtues, and replaced them with entire ease. The Court was no retreat for the modest violet, as Mr. Gilbert shows. Monmouth's character is sketched with its glaring flaws, but with historical accuracy. The novel indeed gives in fine miniature the court life of the period, as much labour having evidently been expended on it by the writer as if he were compiling a reliable history of the time. It is an extremely clever book.

GRIFF OF GRIFFITHSCOURT, by Helen Mathers, (Methuen) is a story with some very terrible things in it. Passion, frivolity, fashion and recklessness lead the characters into all kinds of extravagances. Dan, the plucky heroine, does all she can to be true to a charge left to her by a dying guardian. At twelve years of age she is told to watch over Angel, who is five years older and about to be married to Griff and to stand by her in the crisis of her life which Angel's dying mother foresees will be a tragic one. Time goes on, life develops for all three, Griff devoted to his wife, gay, happy and secure, travels of lives at home as the fancy takes him, and Angel makes her own difficulties meanwhile. Dan, the staunch determined ally, watches over her all she can, but having no influence in the fashionable whirl of Angel's life, sees the object of her anxieties drift into the most undesirable complexities. A very terrible incident leads to a tragedy, long-drawn-out but inevitable, and there is much plain speaking on the part of Dan. The romance of her low life dawns when her duty is done. A somewhat impossible story but not by any means dull.

MY LADY OF THE BASS, by Sidney Herbert Burchell (George Bell and Sons), is a story of the surrender of the Bass Rock, a most romantic episode in the history of the Jacobites. Considerable liberty is taken with the somewhat scant records of the seizure, defence and final surrender of the Rock, but the interest therein is considerably heightened by the additions and fictional improvements. Several of the personages rest on the authority of history to a certain extent, their worn and weird skeletons are set up again in the clothing and spirit of the times and we have a very exciting drama played on the Thames and elsewhere. Miriam Dudley, the beautiful daughter of an absorbed scientist of those days, is the heroine. She is pursued in most ruthless fashion by Sir Geoffrey Claude, who tries to carry her off repeatedly. He is prevented and she is saved every time, in the most marvellous manner and always by the intervention of the same man who becomes her hero as well as the hero of the story. The risks run in the dark times when the temptations to a divided allegiance was too often a signal for dire treachery, are well described. The reader holds his breath with fear often that all the well-laid schemes of the good will be destroyed by the ruthless traitors who abounded in every direction. It is an interesting and cleverly told story.

ROMANCE, by Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Hueffer, (Methuen) is the story of lives in Jamaica and Havana, when Spain was a power and smugglers and freebooters roamed the main. The hero, John Kemp, from Kent, is obliged in consequence of a double misunderstanding with "runners" and "smugglers" on the same night, to quit the country, and he is quietly shipped off to his brother-in-law's estates in Jamaica. Before long he is in the thick of adventures for which he had often vainly longed. They are quite as exciting as he or the reader could wish and as their danger is very real, John Kemp has a tough time of it up to the very last page. There is a Senhorita Serafina who supplies the romance. The good and evil chances, the sad hours and the gay, the hopes and fears, and despairs, the fights and the struggles that make up life are vividly described by the two writers whose literary power is considerable, though somewhat uneven. Double literary harness is difficult of adjustment.

SEA-WRACK, by Frank T. Bullen (MacMillan and Co.) is an illustrated collection of excellent stories, in the author's happiest vein with an addition of four or five papers on sea-subjects. The stories embrace incidents in every part of the world on sea and land but always having some connection with the ocean, ships or sailors. "Martha, the Cook-General" strays furthest from this standard, but she was effectually disguised. "The Foundling" "A Whaler's Wife" "The Shanghaied Shipowner," "Two Christmases" are some of the best of this collection, but all are good and interesting.

HORSE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT, by Frederic Adye (R. A. Everett and Co) is a good compilation of much that every man who keeps a horse, for driving, riding or breeding should know. The book does not compete with the standard works which hold the field on the subject of horse rearing and horse discipline, but there is always room in this vast field for the expression of opinions based on the long experience which so practised a lover of horses as Mr. Frederic Adye has acquired. There are numerous illustrations from photographs, as well as from sketches made by the author and nearly thirty pictures of well-known pedigree animals, some being from paintings. We have chapters on all possible subjects connected with horses, breeding, rearing, the influence of the turf and stud-books, army horses, draught animals, ponies, mules, brood mares and foals, handling and breaking, racing, steeple-chasing and other matters. The writer intersperses his remarks and advice with many instances, amusing, or pertinent, and has produced a very readable and instructive book, in which those who keep horses will find extremely useful hints.

IN BELL'S MINIATURE SERIES OF MUSICIANS now being published, we have a companion set of volumes to the "Miniature Series of Painters" which has been so welcome to the public. The little books are in dainty cloth cover at one shilling each, and having for illustrations, portraits, pictures and facsimiles of work. Beethoven, Gounod, Mozart and Sullivan, are now out, I. S. Shedlock, Henry Tolhurst, Ebenezer Prout, H. Laxe-Wyndham, writing respectively on the life and works of these four masters of harmony. The system followed is precisely the same as that for famous painters. We have a succinct life of the musician, a history of his works, analysis of his character and of his magnum opus, with a chronological list of all he has done in the musical world.

A little book, HINTS ON ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION, has been compiled by Abdul Karim, B. A. (A. K. Roy and Co., Calcutta, 8 annas) as a help to Indian boys. The best way as the writer truly says to learn its correct pronunciation is to hear English spoken by educated Englishmen, but as that is not possible to all pupils who learn the language, and as they cannot easily consult pronouncing dictionaries he has thought out a series of suggestions for assimilating the very divers rules by which the pronunciation of English words is fixed. Standard works have been consulted and large credit given to "popular usage," so that the booklet should be of considerable use to the student while shut off from the sound of the English tongue.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Japan's Determined Attitude.

MEDIATION REFUSED.

DEMANDS MUST BE ACCEPTED.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF'S SOLUTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The "Times'" correspondent at Peking says that the Japanese Note to Russia is much stronger than the preceding one.

Japan refuses to accept the mediation of a third Power and will insist upon the acceptance of her reasonable demands, otherwise she will take the necessary measures to protect her interests.

The Russian battleship Aurora, the transport Orel, the Collier Saratoff besides nine torpedo boats are now passing the Suez Canal bound for the Far East.

The Russian cruiser Kubanetz remains at Port Said for the present.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Tokio correspondent states that Russia's reply to Japan is expected to day.

The Russian transport Orel has left Suez.

The Japanese cruiser Kasuga has arrived at Aden, and was sailing again last evening.

The "Daily Telegraph" Correspondent at St. Petersburg says that a recent memorandum from Admiral Alexeieff received at St. Petersburg strongly urged a temporary settlement with Japan by means of diplomacy arguing that Russia's geographical position and military strength must, in course of time, secure the status she claims, and no artificial barriers can long prevent this. But the land forces which are Russia's main strength are at present insufficiently represented in the Far East. This being once remedied the question will gradually solve itself in Russia's favour; whereas a campaign now would seriously check the natural course of things.

THE GATESHEAD ELECTION,

Another Free Trade Victory.

The Gateshead election has resulted in the return of Mr. Johnson, the Liberal Candidate and Free Trader, who polled 8,220 votes against 7,015 polled by Viscount Morpeth, the Conservative Candidate and Chamberlainite.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR.

The Importation Ordinance.

The Transvaal Legislature has read the Labour Importation Bill a second time without a division.

DEATH OF A RIFLE INVENTOR.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The death is announced of Herr Mannlicher, the inventor of the rifle of that name.

[Ferdinand Ritter von Mannlicher, the German inventor, was born at Mayence in 1848. He was the son of an officer in the Austrian Army. He studied engineering in Vienna, and entered the service of the Northern Railway Company. After the needle-gun results at Sadowa in 1866, he began to experiment with rifles and nineteen years later he turned out the first Mannlicher rifle which was adopted by the Austrian Army. He showed at the Chicago exhibition all the specimens of his experimental rifles to the perfected one. He made a vast fortune from his patents.]

MR. GRANT BURLS' TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Mr. Grant Burls, Director General of Stores at the India Office has finished his conference here with the Government of India and leaves to-morrow for Barakar, whence he goes on to Agra, Jaipur, Ajmere and Udaipur. He arrives in Bombay on the 1st February.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The total number of plague deaths last week was 21,302 an increase of 4,000 on the previous seven days. The Punjab and Central Provinces report the principal enhancement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Plowden, Commanding Belgaum, has been granted eight months' leave outside India.

Colonel Rundall, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore, is transferred to the Secunderabad District.

Colonel Phasily, of the Headquarters Staff of the Bengal Command, becomes Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment.

Lieutenant Peyton, 13th Rajputs, officiates Assistant Commandant, Silchar Military Police.

Major Prior, 13th Rajputs, is appointed Commandant, 44th Merwara Infantry, vice Collins retired

Lieutenant H. Grant, R.A., becomes Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir, Imperial Service Artillery

Captain Ollivant, 5th Mountain Battery, has been selected for duty in Somaliland.

The General Officer Commanding, accompanied by the Orderly Officer, will proceed to Baroda on inspection duty on Tuesday, the 26th January, by mail train, returning to Bombay on the morning of Saturday, the 30th instant. A salute of nine guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m on Wednesday. the 27th instant, to announce the departure of the General Officer Commanding. Lieut Col A. H. Callwell, R.G.A., the next Senior Officer at Bombay, will command the Garrison during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TIBET MISSION.

PROBABLE APPEAL TO RUSSIA.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Reports have reached here stating that the Tibetans are becoming truculent and that the Lamas declare they will appeal to Russia, if the British advance continues. It is believed that fighting is likely to occur at no distant date.

The inhabitants of the Phari plain are described as the most degraded the Mission has yet seen. They are literally perfectly black with dirt which is caked several inches deep on their face and hands, and have fierce bloodshot eyes and matted hair. Their appearance is the result of the conditions under which they live brooding over fires. They have eagerly accepted payment for the task of cleaning the Fort, which is in an abominably filthy state.

[Russian feeling in the matter of the Tibet Mission is strong. The Moscow "Svet" says the historical development of Russia absolutely demands that she should include in the sphere of her influence Persia, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan. But Russia is now overweighted with care; she has on her hands two great questions, the Balkan and the Manchuro-Korean questions. It is England's opportunity, and England, who never nods, nor omits any chance of pushing her interests—save in such cases as the Boer War, when she was too pressed to find time to secure a slice of China—has duly seized the opportunity by entering into relations pretty much those of Suzerain and subject with the free Sheikhs of the Persian Gulf, and sending an Expedition into Tibet. Tibet is a vassal State of China, and England's attempt is a violation of the Sovereign rights of that Empire. But no one any longer takes China into account. And the English, it seems, want also to ignore us. It is incredible that we should look on unconcernedly at such an Expedition as this into Tibet. At the same time England will, in all probability, accomplish the aims she has set before her, and by securing the sanctuary of the Buddhist faith will exercise an enormous influence upon the entire race of Buddhist believers." The paper then proceeds to protest against the suggestion of the "Novoye Vremya" that, having in view the difficulty of Russian communications with Tibet, England should be given a free hand there, Russia contenting herself with demanding compensation in the form of an annexation of Kashgar, Yarkand, and Kuldja. The "Svet" says England's aims in the Expedition to Tibet are not only to secure a position from which it will be possible to create trouble for Russia throughout the Transbaikal region and Southern Siberia, where the Buddhists are numerous, but is chiefly concerned with forcing her influence into Russian Central Asia, which is most nearly threatened by the Tibet Expedition. "Such all-important questions as this are not settled by means of compensation arrangements. Russia and China have the best of ground for demanding that England shall put a stop to this Expedition from the Northern frontiers of India. It is totally uncalled for, and is prompted only by the unbridled Imperialism of the British and the fond dreams of Russia about the sacred relics of Buddhism." The "Svet" "appears in reality to be very much in agreement with the "Novoye Vremya," since it allows that if Russia had never flirted with the Dalai Lama, England might have been content to forego any such attempts as the present Tibet Expedition.

The Editor of an Odessa journal declares that it is only the strain and stress of the tension of the situation in the Far East that prevent or retard an angry agitation in this country against the Anglo Indian Expedition to Tibet, and that so soon as a modus vivendi between Russia and Japan has been finally established, the action of England in Central Asia will not improbably be peremptorily challenged by Russia. There is already a report current in official circles at St. Petersburg foreshadowing Russia's delaration of a Protectorate over Kashgar, Yarkand, and Kuldja. It is claimed that the popular majorities in those provinces have for the last decade been "gravitating towards Russia," and we are reminded that Kuldsha was restored to China about ten years ago by Russia "solely in order that the friendly relations between this country and China might not be impaired." There was at that time no greater reason for Russia's restoration of Kuldsha than there is now for her abandonment of Manchuria. If England be permitted to plant a firm and permanent foot in Tibet, then it is argued, Russia's interests, dignity, and prestige, not only in Central Asia, but in Southern Siberia, must materially suffer. The Tibetan question is not one to be arranged to England's selfish satisfaction, says a South Russian organ, by the ordinary Diplomatic rule of "compensation." The Imperialistic policy of the British-Indian Viceroy in Northern India and Central Asia is taking an aggressively transgressive departure, and, if future grave complications are to be obviated, Russia and China must forthwith demand from the British Government an explicit avowal of its present and ulterior design in Tibet.

FRANCE AND THE COFFEE TARIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day by the Finance Department:—"Information has been received from his Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Paris to the effect that the French Minister of Finance has decided to withdraw the proposal to raise the minimum tariff rate on coffee from 136 francs to 156 francs per hundred kilogrammes." This is an important matter for the Indian coffee industry, as France takes a third of the total crop.

THE MINISTER OF NEPAL.

Colonel Ravenshaw accompanies Maharajah Shamsher Jang, Minister of Nepal, who arrives here to-morrow and will be the guest of H. E. the Viceroy at Hastings House. The Maharajah is accompanied by his Maharani and a large suite. His presence is of importance just now in connection with the help Nepal is giving with transport for the Thibet Mission.

MOHMUND OUTRAGE.

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 21.

A letter received here reports that the Superintendent of the Amir's stables has been murdered by order of Mohamad Umar.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly allow us to acknowledge through your columns the following amounts already received in answer to our appeal for the school for destitute children:—

	Rs.	a.
The Archdeacon of Bombay...........	50	0
A. C. W. and M. R.........................	250	0
Lieut. F. A. Jules............................	50	0
Offertory at Girgaum Church	131	12

R. S. HEYWOOD,
Hon. Secretary.

WHEN he recently revived "The Bells" in New York it is reported that Sir Henry Irving's first words, 'Peace be unto you,' were the cause of hearty laughter throughout the house. The English actor is said to have paused in amazement. Then he looked at his auditors with something very much akin to scorn, and went on with the play. It was some minutes, however, before he was able to grip the attention of the audience. When it was later explained to him that the greeting of the Dowieites was "Peace be unto you," his anger was appeased, for no one enjoys a joke better than Sir Henry himself.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A KILL IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

THE delightful spell of cold weather with which we have been favoured for the last week, has come to an abrupt and unwelcome end, and yesterday morning was close and muggy and the dewless state of the ground betokened ill for any scent. But despite the thoughtlessness of the Meteorological Department our Master and his excellent pack provided the field—the largest of the season—with a very pleasant morning's sport.

The Jackal Club was the rendezvous and the Home coverts yielding a firm jack we were speedily hastening over the Melon Ground. Our quarry after first circling about led us straight for Sahar Hill, no doubt with the intention of eluding his noisy pursuers in the thick undergrowth which fringes the hill. But hounds were not to be thus denied and quietly bristled him out into the open again and crossing the pipe line midway, between Sahar village and the Andheri Road sped on at ever increasing pace over much indifferent country, until in a field hard by the backwater our Jack swung sharp left handed, while hounds no doubt urged on by an eager field overshot the line. A labourer having seen our cunning Jack sneaking off in the direction of a little spinney and hounds being brought back at once regained the line and quickly getting on terms with their quarry bowled him over in the middle of the backwater. The "brushing" of this jack proved to be no easy matter and despite the Herculean efforts of one of the fields, he still wears his brush though never more will he wish it in the face of a pursuing pack.

Proceeding in the direction of Sahar our Master went successfully, tried a covert adjacent to the pipe, and merrily we scampered down the Bowanvadi valley but circling round our Jack led us back almost to the covert where we found him. Being headed he now turned his mask in the direction of Sahar Hill and set off in earnest across the intervening Melon Ground. On the summit of the hill he was seen surrounded by the field but with the cunning and agility of his race he succeeded in finding away through this cordon of horsemen. Doubling back down the hill he slipped round to the right and headed straight for Parla. Almost to the railway he went, then swinging right-handed, he ran parallel with the line for some three quarters of a mile and eventually crossed the metals at a spot where a wire fence effectually prevented the field from following.

There's a crossing at Parla, we know, so galloping back along the dusty lane as fast as horses can take us we cross the line and come up with the park on the outskirts of Irla village and here our quarry observing the door of a trim little dwelling invitingly ajar, without further ado, disappeared through the portals with the pack and officials in hurried pursuit. Simultaneously with their entrance a fine flock of poultry came fluttering out followed by the terrified tenants thus rudely disturbed at their matutinal feast, leaving their happy home to the tender mercies of its boisterous invaders.

Through room after room the pack eagerly rush in pursuit of the Jack scorning to pilfer the culinary dainties so temptingly displayed, until at length in an innermost room the final scene was enacted. Through all this turmoil one and one alone of the original occupants of the house remained and this was a sitting hen, who, when the excitement of the worry was over was noticed scarce six feet away from her noisy intruders, gallantly defending her nest and treating with the utmost complacency the enquiries of her inquisitive visitors.

This wholesale trespass might very easily have caused unpleasantness, but our Honorary Hunt Secretary with his usual tact smoothed the ruffled feelings of the evicted tenants and eventually departed the best of friends,

JACKAL.

THE SCOTTISH CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In accordance with the suggestion thrown out by your correspondent in the issue of yesterday I have paid a visit to the Scottish Cemetery in Marine Lines and realised in a measure the pathos of the state of things there. The letter is perhaps somewhat hysterical and it should have mentioned that the cemetery has for many years back been unused for fresh interments. It is a pity that Mr. Banker did not hide his tears from the public gaze, as far as possible and had he made inquiries on the spot he would probably have been able to get a hint as to where he should go direct for relief in his grief. "Brither" Scots will appreciate his intention however and trust something may yet be done to remove from our midst this reproach to a proper sense of respect for the dear departed. I believe Scotsmen had the subject brought before them once in a very fitting occasion. At one of their St. Andrew's dinners the late Dr. Peterson Edinburgh) referred to the disreputable state that the cemetery was in then, and asked that the matter should not be forgotten. Of course we forget a good many things we hear on such a night, or if we remember it is with a smile, but Dr. Peterson's remarks should have brought about the desired remedy without much delay. However, to be practical! There are two huts at the entrance to the cemetery. One is tenanted by a sepoy of St. Andrew's Church; the other by a mallee who so far as I could make out received his ten rupees a month through St. Andrew's Kirk. This suggests that it is at least the duty of the Kirk to see that the mallee does his work in a more efficient manner as regards the cleanliness and order of the place. The appointment of a committee is a very usual way of consigning many a good thing to obscurity. Ten rupees a month is sufficient to have the place kept decent inside which is all that is necessary and a committee who would probably justify their existence by raising a fund extending the invitation to subscribe to Englishmen, would only increase the responsibility of the Scottish community in the future.—Yours, &c.,

EO NOMINE.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

COLLEEN BAWN.

IT is a long time since an emotional drama was produced in this city, and a more finished rendering of such a piece was never given at the Novelty Theatre than that of the "Colleen Bawn," Boucicault's well-known drama, which was produced by the Stanly Opera Company last night. Notwithstanding rival attractions there was a capital attendance, and the assembly manifested their appreciation in an unmistakable manner. The story of the "Colleen Bawn" is too well-kown to need recapitulation. Last night it was told effectively and artistically, Mr. Harry Neville sustained the role of Myles-na-Copaleen. His acting was frank and realistic, and her singing was tuneful and characteristic. He was several times encored, and whether in the role of the humourous Irishman, or that of the self-sacrificing lover his efforts were deserving of the sincerest commendation. As Kyrle Daly, Mr. Cecil Franks had a breezy style, thoroughly suggestive of the old time sailor, and Mr. Edwin Phillips sustained a difficult role with an amount of emotional power which stamps him as an actor of no mean ability. In the several forceful passages through which the story takes him in conjunction with his mother, the Colleen, whom he has secretly married, and the woman whom he is forced to deceive he infused last evening a good deal of spirited and really powerful acting. To speak of the whole caste is probably unnecessary. In any case any comment that might be made would necessarily be appreciative, for the whole of the company performed admirably. Miss Mowbray greatly enhanced her reputation in this city by her effective acting last evening in the title role. She was responsible for several really fine passages, and by her acting on the oath before the priest and her struggle with Danny Mann, the half demented cripple, she could not have been more vigorously realistic. Miss Fanny Stanley was charming as Anne Chute, and Miss Blanche Clements acted capitally as Sheelah. The play was well mounted, and was perfectly managed.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE LATEST COLOURS IN DRESS.

DUPLICATING FAMILY HEIRLOOMS.

ENGLISH WOMEN AND AMERICAN MEN.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

THE broadcloths this season are wonderfully beautiful both in colouring and texture. The gamut of colour holds infinite variety. Roughly speaking, the blues, browns, greys, greens, and the dahlia shades lead, but under each colour come innumerable shadings. Many reds are popular, particularly the framboise and many new wine shades. There is one warm deep dahlia shade which is very rich and particularly effective in combination with fur. Black broadcloth costumes, too, are much worn in Paris, but they are not so popular here. The browns still retain their popularity. In blue all shades are possible, and there is a pronounced endorsement of the somewhat vivid and trying royal blue. The newest egreens are hard to describe. They are dark, yet warm, and have little yellow in them, inclining more towards a bluish shading. Blue and green, or as the French call it, peacock shadings, are very chic, and embroidery in these shades is the latest touch in trimming. Often this embroidery is done in peacock feather design; but this is not obligatory. Passementeries and galons reproduce this peacock colouring, and in buttons, buckles, clasps, and jewellery lovely effects are obtained in the peacock shades. Among the many forms of hand embroidery used more or less lavishly, according to the purse of the buyer, upon the season's gowns, there is a most effective solid crewel stitch embroidery done in heavy silks, and often in varying shades of one colour. Whole collars, revers, cuffs, etc. are formed of this, or it is used in motif or medallion form. A nice variety of style is used in the making of these tailored gowns. For the coats two contrasting cuts lead in popularity. One is the very long affair, reaching down to nearly cover the skirt; the other little bolero jacket which comes just to the waist-line. The sleeves of these coats are rather close fitting above, but widen at the elbow and flare very much at the wrist. Often they are three quarter length, hanging loose, and showing an undersleeve of lace. crepe lisse, or lingerie. Full length, loose hanging sleeves are finished with soft frills of lace or lingerie, giving an indescribable touch of daintiness to the whole effect. Skirts are of many patterns. Some are smooth fitting round the hips, but into others creeps the victorian fulness. Some of those full skirts have the width held in by plaits to the depth of a hip yoke. Some have a flat yoke and front panel set in, the fulness starting on the sides at the lower edge of the yoke. Flat circular flounces are very much used as trimming for the broadclot skirt. Ornamentation now comes towards the middle of the skirt. the lower edge often being left untrimmed. Shaped and stitched bands of the material make a simple but pretty finish for an afternoon suit. The outline fronts, cuffs, and caps of the bolero and the edges of the skirt and of all flounces.

A few generations ago imitaeion gems were unheard of, and the family heirlooms and costly jewels were worn by women on all state occasions in all their real magnificence. To-day, however, in the smartest of the smart set a different state of affairs exists. Society women rarely wear their real jewels—which are usually kept at the Bank of England or other safe deposits—but have them duplicated in such wonderful imitations that only an expert could detect the substitution. A jeweller who makes a speciality of what he terms jewellery of reconstructed gems, has worked up a large business in copying the famous necklaces tiaras, ropes of pearls, and corsage ornaments belonging to famous beauties, grand dames and American heiresses. At a stone factory in Vienna he turns out diamonds, rubies and emeralds to order. In the first place he sends a man to his customer's home who makes a careful drawing of each valuable piece of jewellery and from this design an exact duplicate of the original is made for generally, about one-fiftieth of the price of the real gems. The mounting in this finer class of imitation jewellery is identical with that used in setting the real stones. Often small real diamonds are used for the clasp of a string of pearls which are made by a manufacturing chemist, and sometimes even reconstructed stones alternate with real gems. At the Royal Courts the Opera and state dinners a large percentage of the magnificent gems worn are products from the chemist's laboratory, costing anything from £50 to £200—perfect imitations of in many instances, priceless gems.

Licences for armorial bearings, carriages, dogs, guns, and male-servants are obtainable at all money-order offices in England. For the use of armorial bearings the licence duty is one guinea, to be paid annually, or, if used on any carriage, two guineas. The somewhat grandeloquent phrase, "armorial bearings," does not apply only to the coats of arms borne by ancient families or to such people as have had a brand new coat of arms furnished for them by Heralds' College. but includes any crest or ensign. This duty is payable for the use of the armorial bearing and not for the right to bear it, so that a lady wearing a ring with a crest on it which is not her family crest render herself liable. A monogram is not an armorial bearing but any device in the nature of a crest, even without a scroll, has been held to be in armorial bearing; therefore ladies who do not wish to pay this duty should never have a device engraved on their note-paper or wear signet rings, or use articles of plate which have crests or devices upon them. The cost for a yearly licence for a carriage varies from fifteen shillings to a couple of guineas, according to whether it has two or more wheels or is drawn by one or more horses. The annual licence for a motor-car varies from two to three guineas, according to weight, and at present no licence is necessary for the use of a bicycle. Carriage does not inlude carts, wagons. and similar vehicles used solely for the conveyance of goods and for the purposes of trade, but such vehicles must have the owner's name painted on them. For each dog six months old the annual duty is seven shillings and sixpence, and the person upon whose premises the dog is found is deemed to be the owner unless the contrary is proved.

Many well-known English women have visited the United States this winter. The "New York World" has interviewed some of them since their return to London, and, as will be gathered, has found their opinion of American man is not complimentary. The American women are splendid; they are beautiful, refined, and well dressed. We are madly jealous of them for so thoroughly defeating us at home, but we will acknowledge their good points, nevertheless, said one of those returning visitors to the "World" correspondent. "But the men of America—bah! It makes me ill to think that I associated with them as long as I did. One would meet in a whole day and night only one or two who would be called gentlemen in the English sense. Most of them have some trade or other about which they were ridiculously snobbish, and tried to conceal from us. But their manners were so completely middle class that any English person could tell immediately where they had originated. You must not think we are sore because they did not pay us enough attention, for they did; they bored us to death with calls and billets-doux every day, their boxes of expensive flowers and sweets, their stream of invitations. They were so very familiar, they were horrid: they took all sorts of liberties with you if you were simply civil to them. Another woman confessed that she did not admire American men observing:—I found them very insignificant, very bourgeois. We attended the New York Horse Show, and I was fairly astounded that New York fashion could not show more men who were well dressed and who appeared as men of distinction in contrast to the common crowd. But in the promenade you could not pick out the men of the 'Four Hundred.' Some of the gentlemen rode or drove their own horses in the ring, but for the life of me I could not tell the difference between the owners and their jockeys.

While I can perceive no decrease in Christmas feasting, yet I am sensible of a steady diminution each year in its after ill-effects. I attribute it mainly to fish and india-rubber. This is the opinion of an eminent medical man, with an extensive practice among the professional classes—lawyers, merchants. stockbrokers, shopkeepers, etc., with incomes from £500 to £5,000 a year. I steadily preach the virtues of fish diet to the men and of india-rubber heels to the women. They are too powerful checks on indigestion and hysteria, which are the root not only of most illness, but of a vast amount of crime, sin, and misery in all classes. The crusade which the Express waged earlier in the year for a better distribution of cheap fish was of greater importance to the community than people realised. Butcher's meat is quite as much to blame as publican's liquor for intemperance among the lower classes. Many a hardworking mechanic has taken to drink simply because his stomach could not digest fried chunks of leathery ox flesh as his invariable supper. This cannot be too often insisted on. Let the same man eat fish, he will be refreshed and have no desire to leave his fireside, but will go to bed peacefully. As for rubber heels, remember man is constructed to go on all fours. He has to pay for the privilege of walking upright. Woman pays most heavily. Lesson the jar on the spine and her health improves. There is no danger of slipping with rubber heels that fit closely to the boot and are corrugated. I could point to cures from theirr daily use which, had they been effected by Christiain science, would be termed miracles. They are simply due to removing the cause which has set up hysteria. To understand this fact fully, ride a solid-tyred bicycle for half an hour, and then change to inflated tyres. The diffeence between leather and rubber is just the same, though, of couse, in a less degree. One word in conclusion. All I have said applies more particularly to busy men and women whose duties compel them to be constantly on their feet, and to have little time to spend over meals. Take regular care of the nervous and digestive systems, and when the time of feasting comes you may indulge freely without fear of evil consequences.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The cases reported of highway assaults on cyclists are fortunately few in number, thanks, not to the scarcity of foot-pads but to the fact the large body of wheelmen spinning here and there about the country provide as efficient a police force as anyone might wish for. Now and again, however, instances occur of lonely cyclists falling into the hands of ruffians and being maltreated with the object of robbery. Only a week or so ago on the quiet stretch of road between Sandbach and Congelton, a wheelman was waylaid, knocked off his machine and grappled by the throat. In the struggle which ensued the cyclist gained so much the best of it as to be able to mount his machine again and ride off. The police were early advised of the assault. but although a careful search was made in the surrounding neighbourhood, the offender managed to get clear away.

In spite of the fact that Acetylene lamps have been on the market for a number of years, and numerous improvements have been made in them by the makers, it is seldom that one sees a cyclist using such a lamp on his machine. With motorists however, acetylene is a favourite illuminant, the majority of cars possessing two if not three or four powerful acetylene lamps. If this illuminant finds favour with motorists how is it that cyclists discard it? Personally we believe that cyclists realise that a good oil lamp gives quite sufficient light for all purposes, whilst an oil lamp does not entail half the trouble of an acetylene one. Before starting on a run, an acetylene lamp must be filled with carbide, and when the lamp is finished with the unused carbide has to be removed and the lamp cleaned. This trouble trifling as it may seem, no doubt prevents many wheelmen from utilizing acetylene gas lamps.

At a police-court recently, two cyclists sought to recover damages from one another for injuries done to their machines in a collision. One claimed a matter of £7 and the other went one better by putting in a counter-claim of £3. It was proved by the plaintiff that the defendant was not only riding fast but at the time of the accident had no lamp on his machine. Consequently the counter-claim fell through and the plaintiff was awarded a matter of £5 5s., with costs. One can only put down the action of the defendant in making a counter-claim, as a piece of sheer bluff. No one riding a lightless machine at night, and what's more, at a high rate of speed, could hope to influence the court in his favour. The practice is such a dangerous one that it is doubtful whether a judge, under any circumstances, would find in favour of a cyclist so offending.

From a Canadian exchange we learn that Mr. Karl Krod, who toured this country about a year ago on a high ordinary bicycle has been trundling his machine through Canada and the Eastern States. The exchange states:—Mr. Karl Kron of New York, who visited Brockville about two weeks ago en route to Ottawa after a tour of the principal Eastern States on a high wheeled bicycle, returned from the capital on Saturday afternoon, and is now at the Strathcona. Mr. Kron's tour has extended over a period of sixty days, and he is now en route to his home in Gotham. During the sixty days Mr. Kron covered exactly 1000 miles on his wheel. He walked all the way from Ottawa, trundling his wheel over the snow, 83 miles. He leaves to-morrow for home, but will leave his wheel till next May, when he expects to return and resume his trip through Canada.

To-day, January 1st, 1904, the new Motor Car Act comes into force, and motor cars and cycles must all carry a licence plate with the view of identification. Drivers of cars and cycles too must take out a licence to drive before appearing on the public highway. With regard to the driver's licence considerable dissatisfaction exists because the law restricts the age of applicants, in cases of motor cars, to the age of seventeen. It is maintained and rightly too, that there are many experienced and reliable drivers below this age limit, and that rather than making a hard and fast law, excluding all and sundry below seventeen and granting licences to anyone who has lived this term of years, licences should only be granted to those who can satisfactorily show qualifications for holding such a license. With the view of exposing one of the flaws in the Act, a motoring publication has secured for a blind man a driver's licence. The holder of this licence is a man named Sharp, who has for some years stood at Watford railway station with his dog and alms-can. Just fancy the law of a country permitting a blind a blind man to hold a licence for driving a motor car and yet excluding a physically fit and able young person because he has not turned seventeen!

A well-known motorist in Shropshire, in the person Mr. Tudor Owen, had an experience a short while ago which he has no wish to repeat, indeed, his escape from a fatal accident was simply miraculous. He was descending a fairly steep hill near Shrewsbury with the intention of calling at a motor garage, and was on the point of turning into the yard when something went wrong with the motor and the car continued down Castle Hill at a terrific rate. Castle Hill is a most dangerous hill, for at the foot stand the old Traitors' Gate. At a great speed the car continued it's wild career, clearing away posts and beams with which it came in contact, until at last it fell over a high wall into the river Severn. Previous to this, however, Mr. Owen had jumped from the car, fortunately, without injury.

There never was an Act of Parliament over which some knotty point, quite unforseen has not arisen. So it is with the new Motor Car Act, under which every automobile or motor cycle has to be licensed. One would imagine that one license would be sufficient to entitle person to drive either a car or a cycle, but the authorities evidently think different, and every one who wishes to drive a car or a cycle at will must take out two distinct licenses. This seems illogical on the face of it, but the Local Government Board will have its pound of flesh, and the unfortunate motorist, already harassed and thwarted on every side, will have to pay.

The tyres of motor bicycles are very apt to show cuts and gashes if constantly ridden over bad roads, and these wounds will develop from bad to worse if they do not receive early attention. The cavities in the tyres should be sealed up with a plastic substance like the Dunlop tyre stopping. A portion of it inserted into a large wound in the tyre forms a homogeneous mass and effectually plugs it. It is an ideal substance for the purpose of repairing a much damaged tyre.

SHORTLY after the tragedy of last June, King Peter, just called to the Servian throne, was beset with applications from Press-cutting agencies requesting him to commission them with the collection of the views of the world's Press on the awful event which had paved the way to his elevation to the throne. For some time he took no notice of these applications, but at last instructed a Berne firm to do as they desired. Their work is now completed, and three huge volumes bound in leather on which is the Servian coat of arms, and containing about 22,000 cuttings, are now on view in the shop-window of the leading Berne bookseller, previously to their being sent to Belgrade.

BOMBAY AND ITS AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUSES AND THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

A TRIVIAL OBJECTION.

LACK of public amusement has always been the chief drawback to life in Bombay. In no city in the East is healthy excitement more appreciated, but the experience of the past has been that this demand on the part of the public has been by no means well catered for. It is unnecessary to discuss the question of why this has been so. The fact remains that even in the cold season, when one is disposed to cast off the sloth engendered by the Indian climate, the public has never been catered for in the matter of entertainment in the manner in which one would have expected. This year the case has been altered. Quite a "theatrical season" has sprung up, and the amusement loving public has exhibited its appreciation of the changed state of affairs by supporting every "show" that has visited the City in a way that must have been encouraging to the combinations which have decided to include Bombay in their Eastern tour. One of the events of the cold season has always been the visit of the circus. In the past Harmston's Circus alone has visited the city, and the entertainment has always appealed so strongly to the public, and especially the native public, that it has been able to remain in this city and do profitable business for five or six weeks at a time. The visit of the circus this year has been looked forward to as eagerly as ever was the case, and from the point of view of the public an added interest has been associated with the promised event owing to the fact that in addition to Harmston's another combination of established reputation intended to open in this city at almost identically the same time.

So far so good. Those for whom the hippodrome has subtle attractions had every season to be well satisfied and were doubtless looking forward with keen interest to a prolonged visit from both these entertainments. Warren's circus has opened, and the large attendances which have been secured so far has been proof positive that there was room and to spare for a rival entertainment in the City. But while the matter was still in anticipation, objections have been raised by the Municipal authorities and it appears to be more than possible that the public will be deprived of the chance of amusement which presented itself. Below we print the opinions and explanations of both parties concerned in the dispute, the managers of circuses and the Municipal Engineer, and it will be observed from the accounts they give that the objections which have been raised to the pitching of the circus tents on the site which they now occupy are merely technical. Everyone will agree with the Municipal Engineer when he states that as a public servant he must safeguard the interests of the public, but in this instance we believe we are correct in stating that public sympathy is not with the maintenance of the mere detail of official formality, but with the circus proprietors. Of Warren's Circus we can only say that the performance so far has been such as to warrant the large attendances which have been secured but public sympathy will go even farther in the case of Harmston's. The public will not forget that in two successive years the management at the request of Her Excellency Lady Northcote at once placed their services at the disposal of worthy and charitable objects, although the mere existence of those efforts militated against the successful progress of their own business. If the lack of the mere signing of a formal document is to preclude the possibility of the public witnessing an entertainment, which has always been popular with them, and to occasion severe loss to an entertainer, who, by his genuine effort to please, has himself earned the right to be regarded as a public servant, we think that public dissatisfaction will not be small. Bye-laws properly constituted and legally administered ought to be respected but the question of precedent is sometimes as strong as an established rule, and here we think is a case in point. But perhaps it would be better to allow the parties concerned to tell their own story.

THE CIRCUS AGENTS.

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" yesterday morning called upon Mr. Alton, Madame Harmston-Love's business manager and advance agent. That gentleman states that as far back as two months ago preliminary negociations were entered into with a view to securing the site which has usually been occupied by the circus marquee. As is well known this particular situation is opposite the Esplanade Police Court. The preliminary fees were paid. The licences for latrine accommodation were taken up, the passes necessary for the animals to enter the city were obtained, and a music license which would enable the circus band to perform until one o'clock in the morning was also acquired from the proper authorities. Here then Mr. Alton considers was bonafide evidence of the fact that Madame Harmston-Love intended to enter the city with the circus troupe, and to take up the usual site. On the 14th Mr. Alton commenced operations in this city in the orthodox fashion. He applied for the permit for the site in the usual way in order that he might proceed with the erection of the marquee. He was directed to the head clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, and that officer informed him that he had the required permission to commence the work, but he must send in his written application. Mr. Alton understood that he could proceed with the work pending a reply as had been the case in former years, and as it was obviously imperative that he should not waste time he commenced his operations in the Maidan. On Saturday, (Mr. Alton had been informed that this was the case on Friday, but upon this point there seems to be a difference of opinion) the Executive Engineer sent over to inform both circuses, that some objections had been raised and that the work must be stopped. As a matter of fact, says Mr. Alton, he never saw the Executive Engineer's assistant who delivered this message, although Mr. Benham, Mr. Warren's agent did. At any rate upon receipt of this injunction he went to see the Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer informed him that several objections had been raised, and that the decision to be arrived at would be communicated to him on Monday if he called upon the Municipal Commissioner. Both Mr. Warren and Mr. Alton therefore waited upon the Commissioner on Monday but they were refused an audience and referred back to the Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer thereupon informed them that they had not proceeded about the matter in the right way. They were erecting inflammable structures, the circuses would result in a congestion of traffic, and as it would mean an infringement of the byelaws if the marquees were allowed to remain upon the Maidan, his final answer was that they should remove from the ground within 48 hours. He expressed himself as extremely hostile to the existence of the marquee upon the Maidan. Subsequently the circus agents petitioned the Commissioner again and after they had shown him the awkward position in which they were placed, he informed them that if they would sign a paper undertaking to remove from the ground by Monday morning he would take no further action in the matter until then.

At the present moment then the position is that the circuses must close down on Monday, under pain of having their structures pulled down by the subordinates of the Executive Engineer's Department. Mr. Love, continues Mr. Alton, has enquired everywhere in the town with a view to securing another suitable site. The Improvement Trust are unable to supply the ground, and the Government also seem to be unable to assist in the matter. At the present moment we believe that Mr. Love is endeavouring to enlist the personal sympathy of his Excellency the Governor and those who have been acquainted with the entertainment, and remember the services that the circus was enabled to render to Lady Lamington's predecessor will, doubtless, wish him every success in his present enterprise.

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

After visiting the circus our reporter called at the office of the Municipal Engineer with a view to discovering the views of that official, The Municipal Engineer states that last Friday the attention of the proprietors of the two circuses was drawn to the fact that they had made no application for the required permit to erect their marquees. On Saturday his assistant went across to the circuses to point out this fact. Late on Saturday afternoon the circuses put themselves in order by making the application, but it was pointed out that what they were doing was contrary to the Municipal Act, and that before they could commence to build they must obtain the approval of the Municipality. He advised them to try to get another site, telling them that the fact that two circuses had taken up sites which were almost contiguous to one another, made matters even worse than they otherwise would have been. On Monday after he had informed them of the Commissioner's decision he again told them of the desirability of obtaining another site, but it was his impression that up to Tuesday afternoon they had made no effort. On Tuesday they went to see the Commissioner and they obtained his consent for an extension of the time during which they might remain upon the Maidan until next Monday. On Monday, said the Executive Engineer they will have to pull their structures down unless the Commissioner sees fit to waive his decision.

What are the specific objections that have been raised ? our reporter asked.

The structures, replied the Executive Engineer, are built of inflammable material and no proper latrine accommodation has been provided for their men or horses.'

And those are the only grounds of objection?—Yes, those are the chief grounds.

If the latter objection were put right would you be inclined to view the matter more favourably ?—That is a question I can't answer ; the matter rests entirely with the Commissioner. If the Commissioner chooses to allow them they may stay there for three months. If he says they are to go next Monday morning they will have to go.

There is another matter underlying this business, continued the Executive Engineer, which possibly you don't know of. During the present week there have been no less than five circuses in Bombay including the three now upon the Maidan. Were these five here all at once you may imagine what would happen.

But I do not quite understand this, Sir. Must I infer that two other circuses have made applications for sites in this City ?—No but two more circuses have been in Bombay harbour, having come here from Karachi and they are now on their way to Colombo. It seems clear that they intended to come here, but decided not to do so on finding that the city was so well catered for. When you get an application two or three times a week from the circuses, you must consider when you are to cease granting them. There may be a demand for circuses in Bombay, but there are plenty of other sites, and this particular situation is most unsuitable.

May I ask, in what way?—Well I have had short experience of Bombay, but I know that between six and seven in the evening this particular district is very much congested. If I send my peon out for a gharry I cannot follow his progress half-way across the road before he is lost in the crowd, and I told the agents of these circuses that if they approached the Commissioner they must first be able to show him that this is the only site available. Then they would have a fairly strong ground to go upon.

Had there been only one circus do you think any objection would have been raised ?—No, I don't suppose the question would have been raised.

When our reporter left the Executive Engineer he was strongly under the impression that the question of the infringement of the byelaws, was subordinate to the trivial detail of formal procedure in the application and also possibly to the slight inconvenience which may be occasioned at the Municipal Offices by the presence of two circuses in such close proximity. But when we point out that there is a strong desire on the part of the public to size the opportunity which seems about to be snatched from them, of visiting the circuses, we do not think such objections are worthy or substantial, and we feel sure that the Commissioner will come to the conclusion that having in such an emphatic manner pointed to the necessity of obedience to established rule, he will be prepared to waive his present decision. Loss on all sides will ensue, if the course already adopted by the Municipality be adhered to, and we are sure that a large section of the public will be utterly disappointed at thus being deprived of the enjoyment of one of the most attractive features of the amusement programme of the cold season. In the meantime the public should not forget that both circuses will be open until the end of the week, and in case the letter of the law is applied as rigidly as seems possible they would do well not to miss the chance at present afforded of visiting these entertainments.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

OPENING NIGHT.

THE lists of amusements in Bombay was augmented last night by the opening of the old and ever welcome Harmston's Circus which gave its initial performance on the Maidan, before an audience which fairly packed the spacious tents. The Harmston's Circus is an established favourite in this city and its visits are always looked forward to, with eager interest and the bill which was presented last night wa better, if possible, than anything these clever people have ever given us.

Naturally the greatest interest centred in the marvellous gymnastic feast of the "Zoes.". This couple had been widely heralded as a complete novelty and their act was nothing short of a sensation, earning round after round of hearty applause from the delighted spectators. An accurate description of this turn is hardly within our power, but we can confidently assert that one who sees it, will say at once, that it is one of the cleverest and most thrilling things ever put before a Bombay audience. Another of the entertaining acts was that contributed by "Wyndham and Kitty" who earned a triple encore as a result of their work. Miss "Iona Ginnett" also come in for a liberal share of applause for her splendid riding on the educated trick mare "Glady's" and little Mdlle Marguerite electrified the audience by as clever a bit of hurricane bareback riding as we have seen this season. Of the old favorites, who remain from last season, none was more welcome than John Welby Cooke. This splendid rider has already gained for himself an enviable name in Bombay, and in last evening's performance he not only repeated many of his former well-known feats of horsemanship but added several new and startling ones which the audience were quick to appreciate and applaud in the heartiest manner. Mr. Cook not only contributed his equestrian act but also exhibited two remarkable dogs whose high jumping was a feature worthy of the hearty applause bestowed upon it. Besides the acts already mentioned there were many others which space will hardly permit us to mention and there was also the usual coterie of clowns who furnished the comic element in abundance. In conclusion we may say that Harmston's Circus is not only the same standard attraction of former years, but better if possible, and we heartily recommend it as a venue where young or old may find a jolly and interesting evening's entertainment at any and all times.

WA R 'S CIRCUS.

THIS circus continues to draw big houses, and the programme will doubtless prove attractive for as long as the Company are able to remain in this city. Signor Zarboni's lions last evening made a great hit, and it is noticeable that as yet nobody has declared himself willing to take up Mr. Warren's challenge to undergo the ordeal of wrestling with the apparently domesticated specimen with which the trainers perform his most daring act. Miss Anna Donald is an example of grace and "nerve," to equal which one would have to go a long way. These two performers were enthusiastically applauded last night. The display of horsemanship to be witnessed at Warren's Circus is exceedingly good and there is not a single item in the programme which is not worthy of commendation. Miss Marie Rose's "miniature cirque" is a really charming exhibition of dog training. One little dog comedian—apparently a Yorkshire terrier of a diminutive type—which appears as a ballet dancer, creates a storm of laughter. Miss Marie Leonard's trapeze act is exceedingly graceful as well as clever. The clowns are immensely funny and the menagerie is well worth a visit. It is open for the inspection of the public during the day-time and those who would like to view it in comfortable circumstances could not better than go to the Maidan during the day to inspect the occupants of the cages.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am directed by the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to hand you a copy of a letter recently received from the Decimal Association in London and to say that the committee entirely favour the adoption of the metric and decmal system as a means to the great simplification of commercial procedure.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK NOEL PATON.
Secretary.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The Decimal Assocn., London, Jan. 1, 1904
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We hope that the Bill for the adoption of the metric weights and measures, which Lord Belhaven has promised (with the support of Lord Kelvin) to introduce into the House of Lords will be brought on for debate soon after the assembly of Parliament.

It is probable therefore that you may learn by the cables shortly after the receipt of this, that the first reading of the Bill has been moved.

My committee hope that every effort will be made at this important period by all who sympathise with the movement, to agitate the question as fully as possible and to bring as much pressure to bear upon the Colonial Secretary as can be accomplished.

The principal point to bear in mind is the fact that the people here are very ready just now to listen favourably to the recommendations of our colonies and dependencies, and so I hope that means may occur to you of making it known to the Home Government that you desire the reform ; and of having any such communications brought to the notice of the British people through the Press.—Yours, &c,

E. JOHNSON, Secretary.

LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a rumour that the timing of the local trains between Virar and Colaba is to be altered from the 1st February, 1904. The passengers from Borivli and Malad will be very thankful to the railway authorities if they will have an additional local train put on to leave Borivli station at 7-23 a.m. Bombay (time). At present the passengers are put to great inconvenience owing to there being no train between 6-9 and 8-15 a.m. Bombay time.—Yours, etc,

A TRAVELLER.

AUTOMOBILISM IN BOMBAY.

FOLLOWING CALCUTTA'S LEAD.

A FEW days ago an announcement was received from Calcutta to the effect that the automobilists of that city had combined for the purpose of stimulating an interest in the cult of the motor car. Bombay has not been long in emulating the example thus supplied. Last evening at Messrs. W. B. Green and Company's Restaurant a meeting of motorists was held with a view to ultimately forming a club in this city. Dr. A. M. T. Collie was elected to the chair and there were also present, Captain Jennings, Messrs. H. A. H. Payne, Rustom D. N. Wadia, J. F. Tupper, J. H. Griffiths, F. B. Thanawalla, Henry T. Dodge, J. Tuberbuhler, C. A. Ellis, P. N. Patel, M. C. Ebrahim, D. H. J. Rustomji, E. Becken, G. Baristock, E. T. Stevenson, E. H. Taylor, and K. D. Wadia (provisional secretary).

Mr. C. A. Ellis, the editor of the "Indian Sporting Times" explained the object of the meeting, which, he said was, to form a club or an association with the aim of combining the motorists of the city of Bombay for the purpose of social intercourse, combined meets, and of safeguarding their interests in respect of matters of legislation, which affect them particularly.

Subsequently it was proposed that the following gentlemen be constituted a provisional committee with the view of convening a meeting to which the whole of the motorists of the city should be invited for the purpose of forming a club or an association :—H. H. the Aga Khan, Captain Swinton, Dr. Collie, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey Muljee, Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rustom D. N. Wadia, Henry. T. Dodge, H. A. H. Payne, A. Hoare, J Tuberbuhler, and J. N. Tata.

After some little discussion the meeting terminated with votes of thanks to Dr. Collie, for presiding. Messrs. Green, for the use of the room, and Mr. Ellis, the editor of the "Sporting Times" for undertaking the promotion of the movement.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th instant, A letter was read from the Docks Superintendent, submitting a list of goods and reporting that difficulty was experienced in assessing Dock charges on them when landed at or shipped from the Docks for want of fixed wharfage rates ; that, as the trade in these articles is gradually increasing, it is desirable to have special rates of Dock Charges fixed for them to avoid disputes with merchants, and requesting sanction to rates he proposed.

The board approved additions to the scale of rates and directed that they should be submitted to Government for sanction and publication as required by the Act.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 8th Jan. 1904.	Total from 1st April to 8th Dec, 1904.	For week ending 8th Jan. 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 8th Jan. 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	28	881	21	777
Do. " out of " ...	20	878	15	762
Do. transported	24	796	21	577
Do. attended to	4	60	...	48
Do. warped	...	12	2	39

THE BABOO AND THE COBRA.

The "Upper Burma Gazette" publishes the following as "bona-fide" correspondence :—

Honoured Sir,—I should like to bring to notice of public through widely scattered columns of your valuable journal ; a peradventure that over took my personality whilst taking nocturnal perambulations on the West Moat Road in order to caution fellow-citizens against simultaneous danger. Whilst wending my way along above-said thoroughfare in the evening of the 22nd ultimo and pursuing a course as crow flies towards my humble domicile, I was suddenly and instantaneously confronted with monstrous hissing and much confounded in immediate vicinity. I first remained "Sotto voce" and then applying close scrutiny of my double optics to spot whence proceeded above said disturbance I was much horrified and temporaneously paralysed to lo ! and behold amighty enormous reptile of Cobra-de-Capello making frontal attack. My pedal appendages being only clothed in wooden sandals ; I there upon immediately took to nether limbs and beat hasty retreat (as stated in war telegrams) or in other words made rapid retrograde movement by locomotion of lower shanks though personally much courageous. I should like to indignantly question—what are newly selected city fathers cogitating that they should not take commensurate steps to relegate such carnivorous animals to limbo oblivion and insure safety of pedestrians and foot-pads ? Please answer me this inscrutable question, famous Sir ?

Praying for welfare and increase of filial bond I am. I am most obedient Sir Your ever obedient servant, Babu Chowdry Bose. N. B.—If this epistle is consigned to wastepaper basket and no notice taken of my humble complaint, I shall memoriate in other papers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1904-1905 was resumed.

The Corporation adopted without discussion the following budget estimates of revenue for the year 1904-1905 :—Public Gardens at Rs. 11 000 ; Tramway Rent, at Rs. 50,000 ; Miscellaneous Fines at Rs. 12 000 ; Miscellanious Receipt at Rs. 1,19 000 Miscellanious Fees, at Rs. 53,000 ; Miscellaneous Savings, at Rs. 5,000 ; Contribution from Municipal Servants towards Pensions, &c., Fund, at Rs. 20,000 ; net profits on the Municipal Workshops, at Rs. 5,000 ; Actual profit on sale of stores to contractors, etc at Rs. 4,000 ; Sale proceeds of unserviceable tools and plants, etc. at Rs. 4,000 ; Interest and profit on investments of surplus loans and other balances, at Rs. 95 500 ; and Interest on Sinking and Insurance, etc, Funds Investments at Rs. 2,52,000. This concluded the income side of the budget.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the expenditure side of the budget and passed the following items of expenditure without descussion :—Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishment, at Rs. 60,311 ; Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment at Rs. 59 811 ; General office establishment, at 37,725 ; Accounts and expenditure and audit establishment, at Rs. 64,642 ; Proprty and wheel tax establishment at Rs. 1,61,574 ; Port Trust and Railway (Town Duty) Department, at Rs. 70,000 ; Licensing Establishment, at Rs. 31 881 ; Revenue and Refund Audit Office establishment at Rs. 26,144 ; Fire Brigade at Rs. 1 27,188 ; Public Gardens at Rs. 69 058 ; General Supervision and Miscellaneous duties (Public Works) at Rs. 58,878 ; Drainage at Rs.4,00,728 ; Water works, at Rs. 2,13,662 ; Streets and Building at Rs. 9,25,100, ; special provision for cleaning lighting and repairing Port Trust Wharves Roads, Rs. 38 642 ; General Supervision and conservancy (Public Health Department), at Rs. 17,10.141 ; Market and Slaughter Houses at Rs. 1,50 643 ; Registration of births and deaths, at Rs. 92,439 ; cemeteries at Rs. 1 5851 ; Laboratory at Rs. 9 724 ; Mahaluximi Dhobiewada at Rs 14,625 : Infectious Diseases at Rs. 57,019 ; milch cattle stables, at Rs. 6,776 ; Tank conservancy at Rs. 5910 ; census at Rs. 335 ; Vaccination contribution to Government, at Rs. 17,702 ; General Stores at Rs. 14,598 ; Municipal debt at Rs 26,72,000 ; Pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances, at Rs. 60,000 ; and the Police charges, at Rs. 50,0000

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas proposed that the Budget Estimate in respect of the Corporation's contribution towards the Primary Education be adopted at Rs. 80,000.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved an amendment that the estimated expenditure on education, which was put down in the budget at Rs. 1,14,651 be raised to Rs. 1,58,875, and the grant to primary education, which was put down at Rs. 80,000 be increased to Rs. 1,24 224. In support of his amendment Mr. Setalvad pointed out that under the provisions of the Act the Corporation were bound to pay double the amount of the grant made by the Government for primary education. The Government had increased the grant, and the Corporation were accordingly bound to increase their share proportionately. An additional grant had been very much needed for primary education in Bombay, because better accommodation and a better class of teachers were needed for the students. If members of the Corporation were to take the trouble to visit some of these schools they would find that they were so many ill ventilated and ill-lighted buildings entirely unsuited for the purpose for which they were used As the Joint Schools Committee had only limited funds at their command, they were not able to secure better accommodation and a better class of trained teachers. They had to engage untrained teachers at Rs 10 per mensem, who were certainly not qualified for the work for which they were employed. Some of these school buildings were, to say the least a disgrace to the city.

Dr Jehangir J. Cursetjee in seconding the amendment observed that young children were apt to spoil their eye-sights on account of their being made to sit in rooms, which were not well lighted.

Mr. Dhakji Kasinath supported the amendment.

The Hon Mr Mehta said that under the new scheme both the Corporation and the Government would be able to build school-houses, which would meet their requirements. The Corporation must have noticed with very great gratification that when the subject was brought forward at the Legislative Council the Hon Mr. Fulton expressed himself in full sympathy with the object. The Committee's report was now ready, and it was hoped that Government and the Corporation would work hand in hand in providing well-ventilated and well equipped schools for primary education in the future. The Corporation ought to be congratulated that Government, who paid at first only Rs. 25 000 for a period of five years and asked the Corporation to find the rest of the money, should have now largely increased their grant for primary education.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha remarked that looking at the subject from the point of view of sanitation, it was important that the grant should have been increased by the Government. The better the students were taught at primary schools, the more able they would be in course of time to understand the sanitary requirement of the city.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Corporation also passed the Budget Estimates of expenditure in respect of the following institutions :—The school for deaf-and-dumb mutes at Rs. 1,800 ; Veterinary College at Rs. 2,500 ; Victoria and Albert Museum at Rs 11,615 ; Victoria Technical Institute at Rs. 10,000 and Joint School Committe's establishment at Rs.8,736.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved that the budget estimate of expenditure for the year 1904-1905 in respect of contribution towards the cost of education be adopted at Rs. 1,17,151, increasing the Standing Committee's estimates by Rs. 2,500 so as to admit of the payment of a contribution of that amount to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

Dr. Katrak seconded the motion which was adopted.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Budget Estimates in respect of the Corporation's contribution's toward the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and the Cumoo Sulleman Dispensary be passed at Rs. 57,000

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta remarked that it should be clearly understood that the Corporation's contribution to the Goculdas Tejpal was absolutely a voluntary one and that the Government ought to understand that it was entirely in the power of the Corporation to stop that contribution at any moment. The Corporation was considering a general scheme for the medical relief of the city and when arrangements were made for the organisation at that scheme the money contributed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital would be used for that purpose.

The Estimate was then adopted.

The Corporation next passed the following items without discussion ;—Discreptional Contigencies at Rs. 7,000 ; Auditors' Allowance at Rs. 10,000 ; election expenses at Rs. 1 000 and Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund at Rs. 5,000.

CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Budget estimate in respect of the Corporation's contribution to the Improvement Trust for the year 1904-05 be adopted at three and a half lakhs of rupees. He said Mr. Hormusji Vakil had given notice of his intention to move an amendment to the effect that the contribution should not exceed a lakh of rupees. But he (the speaker) did not consider it would be wise on the part of the Corporation to take advantage of the wording of the section which stated that the sum should not exceed two per cent. of the rateable value of the property and pass it at such a low figure as one lakh. They scored a victory on that point last year ; but what he wished to point out to the Corporation was that by passing the contribution at a very low figure, they might be giving a handle to Government to re-consider the drift of the particular section. That statement need not frighten the Corporation, but at the same time he thought that for the advancement of the Local Self-Government they should exercise their powers carefully and cautiously. Dr. Viegas urged that the Corporation were not bound to pay the sum fixed by them in the Budget, but as they were not in a position to estimate the extent of the Trusts requirements during the next year, it was advisable that they should pass the sum proposed by him.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation was of opinion that the contribution payable to the City Improvement Trust from the Municipal Fund under Section 72 of the City of Bombay, Improvement Trust Act should not exceed one lakh of rupees for the official year 1904-1905 He said if the Corporation were not bound to pay the amount fixed in the budget, he did not consider they would be wise in passing that amount for that purpose. By adopting that sum they practically bound themselves to pay it to the Trust.

Mr. Dhondy seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Dr. Viegas was perfectly right in saying that it was no use stimulating the Government to take immediate steps for the purpose of meeting the difficulty suggested by Mr. Hormusji. Let the Government see that the Corporation were doing eveything in their power to help the Improvement Trust as legitimately—he would not use the word legally—as they were bound to do, and the Corporation would, therefore, do well to consider the question in a fair spirit. With regard to the amendment of Mr. Hormusjee, as pointed out by him (Mr. Mehta) on the last occasion a particular sum placed in the budget estimate did not necessarily mean that the amount was to be made over to the Improvement Trust. The Corporation was not immediately liable to pay the amount but they had to abide by the inquiries as to what would be the sum legally necessary to be paid by the Corporation. With regard to the three and a half lakhs of rupees he had not heard that either the Standing Committee or the Commissoner had ascertained from the Trust as to what might be the amount required by them. The Corporation were bound to make some provision in the budget, and necessary inquiries would be made at the proper time, and he took it that the Commissioner would come to them and take their sanction in regard to the exact sum to be paid out of the three and a half lakhs. It might be that the requirements of the Trust might be more than three and a half lakhs, and that they might as them for a larger sum. If the Commisioner understood the budget vote in the light in which this budget ought to be understood, there was no necessity for putting additional words in the budget. The sum would be ascertained from the Trust, and the Corporation would sanction payment of the amount found necessary.

The Municipal Commissioner said that with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Mehta both the Standing Committee and himself understood that they were to make a representation to the Trust the same as was done last year, inquiring what amount of estimate would be required. It was impossible to make any inquiry at present because the Trust had not yet met to consider their budget ; but as soon as they did, he (the Commissioner) would write to the Trust in the same terms as they were addressed the last year, and lay their reply, when received, before the Corporation

On a division the original proposition was carried

The Corporation then passed the following items of expenditure :—Extra amount payable to the Bombay Improvement Trust under Section 73 of Act IV of 1898 for 1903-1904 and previous years at Rs. 75,000 ; special extraordinary works at Rs. 65,000 ; Investment of interest realised on sinking insurance, etc. funds investments, at Rs. 2 52,000 and balanes at the close of the year including the one lakh required by the law at Rs 9,42,000.

PLAGUE EXPENSES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the budget estimate in respect of the plague expenses for the year 1904-05 be adopted at Rs. 2,50,000. He said if the plague expenses were to be met from a loan of twenty lakhs running for ten years, the interest and sinking fund on that loan would amount to Rs. 2 40,000. He therefore thought it advisable that the plague expenses should be met from the current revenue.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil moved an amendment that the Corporation was of opinion that the plague expenditure for the year 1904-1905 should be financed from the loan funds and not from the current revenue for the year.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original motion was carried by a large majority.

Consideration of the budget estimates having been closed, the Secretary declared that the expenditure from the revenue for the year 1904-1905 as finally passed, amounted to Rs. 89,07,724 and as anticipated revenue of the year including the opening balance had been passed at 1,00 15,000, the difference of these sums represented the estimated closing balance of Rs. 11,07,276,

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

CLAIM ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment in a suit brought by Mahomed Ali Mulla Abdul Ali against the La Gardienne Marine Insurance Company of Paris carrying on business in Bombay by their authorized agent Mr. Pallonji Dadabhoy Ayrton, in which the plaintiff prayed for a decree for Rs. 4,000 with interest and costs in respect of a policy of insurance. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated that he was the owner of the 578 bundles of planks and 700 pieces of scantlings on board a native draft named Luxmiprasad, In May, 1903, the defendants in consideration of Rs. 401 executed to him a policy of insurance, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 4,000 in case of loss happening to the said goods. About the 8th of May the craft on proceeding on her voyage, grounded near the village of Danti in the Bhownagar State and the goods were totally lost by the perils of the sea, of which due notice was given to the defendants. Plaintiff had, from time to time demanded the amount of the policy for which the goods had been insured but the defendants now claimed to repudiate their liability to the plaintiff.

The defendants, in their written statement did not admit the correctness of the material statements contained in the plaint, and put the plaintiff to strict proof thereof. They stated that the country craft Luxmiprasad was not seaworthy at the time of the voyage, and they were not liable to the plaintiff for the amount claimed by him. They asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee in delivering judgment in the case, said that his conclusion upon the evidence was that the ship must be held to have been unseaworthy at the time she left Bombay owing to the rotten condition of her timbers. As to the weather, the tindel alleged that the weather was extremely stormy On the other hand, it had been alleged on behalf of the defendants that the weather was calm, but that there was only a fresh breeze. His lordship said it was unnecessary for him to go into these question as he had found that the vessel was unseaworthy. The wreck of the vessel could not be imputed to stormy weather, but must be imputed to her inherent weekness when she left Bombay. The tindel of the vessel was not prepared to meet any rough weather because when the rudder broke, he had not a spare rudder on board, neither had he any implements to construct a new rudder out of the timbers on board. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs and directed the defendants to refund to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 401 which was paid on the policy.

INFLUX OF HAJIS IN BOMBAY.

THE arrival of thousands of Hajis in Bombay, en route to Mecca, has entailed an amount of extra work on Mr. Abdul Hoosein, Protector of Pilgrims and other officers working under the direction of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. The influx is due to the current year being the Akbari Haj or the great pilgrimage, when thousands of Hajis go to Mecca to be present at the pious function which falls on Friday, the 26th February. The Akbari Haj according to the lunar year, falls once in ten or twelve years, and its sanctity is held high on that account. About twelve thousand Hajis have already left Bombay for the purpose and when the last batch leaves on the 31st instant their number will reach fifteen thousand. On their arrival in Bombay these pilgrims are taken by the police to Pir Pow where they are encamped for a certain period before their embarkation for Arabia.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results ;—

Ward	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	7	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	5	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	10	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	2	0	4
G Mahim and Worli, ...	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	8
Total......	40	31	115
Total plague deaths to date...	261,539	216,551	
Same date last year......	91	77	204

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 20th January, was as under :—Shrinagar (Kashmir), 217 doses ; and Bombay, 9 doses.

The Great Success that has rewarded the philanthropic efforts to provide the public with good music in our parks, is shown by the large appreciative crowds who linger, with evident delight near the various bandstands. The creation of the healthy taste for harmony will, in time yield good fruit in giving the people a liking for a higher state of civilisation and a yearning for that which is good, noble, and true Holloway's remedies work a similar miracle with the organisation of the body. The Pills by their purifying influence, cleanse the blood, and the Ointment gives strength and energy to the system. Disease is driven out of its stronghold, and health once again resumes to sway.

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Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair."

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PURELY PERSONAL.

One of the unpleasant moments of the day of every session is that at which the Speaker announces the changes that have been made in the composition of the assembly during the few months of the recess. As Mr. Speaker reads out name after name of constituencies which have new members on account of the death of the old, a whiff as of the passing of the spectre of death is felt to go over the assembly, and even the chattering, noisy, and rather hilarious spirit—which is always that of the opening day—is for the moment stilled and subdued. That announcement of the Speaker will be particularly lengthy on February the 3rd ; it almost seems as if an epidemic were running through legislators, so many have died ; and all of them at a period below what is now considered the average life for the normal healthy man.

Of one of the two M.P.'s who have just passed away, says "M. A. P." it may be said that he was little more than at the beginning of life. Clean-shaven, rosy-cheeked, always well groomed, and with the alertness of the smart young Briton in his every movement, Mr. Orr-Ewing was the last member of the House almost you would expect to die prematurely. He belonged to a well-known and wealthy Scotch family. I knew his father well ; he was a well-known member in the eighties. He made his fortune, and that of a district of Scotland which I recently visited, as a large manufacturer ; and he left all his family wealthy. His second son was a gentlemanly, quiet, self-effaced, agreeable fellow, and his death will be regretted by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

Sir Harry Bullard, though little known to the political public generally outside his own city of Norwich, was a well-known personality inside the walls of Westminster. He was just that type of man that is known to everybody. Hearty, generous, typically John Bull in his brusqueness and geniality combined, a master of strong expletives and a mass of common-sense, he was one of the rough diamonds whose utterances always attract a little crowd of admirers. He could sum up his view of a situation in a rough sentence or two that had more in them than miles of polished rhetoric. Like most of the rich men of the House of Commons he was a hard worker ; served on all kinds of Committees, and in his way, and according to his lights, lived up to his opinions and his duties. He was one of the big brewers ; and it is needless to say was always in the forefront of the opposition to proposals on the lines of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. But I have no doubt that he was on excellent terms privately with the teetotal baronet ; they had the quality in common of being on the best of terms with the fiercest of political opponents. Sir Harry went away last session for several months to recruit his health ; but it was easy to see when he reappeared that he was a doomed man. The old brightness and exuberance of spirits had gone ; and he sat in his seat, alone, silent, and apparently depressed. One sees such changes pretty often in that hive covered with glass—as Lord John Russell happily termed the House of Commons.

You would never have supposed that she was an English-woman—she was so essentially a Parisian in all her habits and ways of thought, and she seemed so much a part of the place. When she began to speak in perfect English you wondered how it was that a poor old lady whose occupation was the selling of newspapers in a kiosk, had been so well educated as to speak a foreign tongue with such facility ; and then you began to suspect that, after all, she might have come from this side of the Channel. When you examined a little more carefully the face you saw tell-tale signs of British nationality. The complexion still retained a little of the fairness typical of the British race, and there was even a little red patch in it ; a patch that was in pathetic contrast with the thousand and one wrinkles that covered the cheeks. It was a face so interesting that it was wellworth study. The features were very delicate and refined ; she looked a little like a decayed gentlewoman, one of the large class that you find in all kinds of places and positions in Paris, where poverty is not always regarded as disgraceful, and where gentility is able to retain often much of its unaffected dignity, even in failure. Some of the best-mannered ladies I have ever met are to be found in the small tobacco shops which are in the gift of the Government in France.

Madame Duperron was known to every Britisher who is in the habit of visiting Paris, though most of them probably did not know her by that name ; she was usually addressed as Auntie. Her little kiosk was just at the corner of the Rue Scribe and the Boulevard des Capucines, and naturally enough, stood exactly opposite to the shop known as Old England. Here she was to be found from six o'clock in the morning till one o'clock at night always agreeable, always quick to sell her papers, always ready for a little conversation, and yet always with a certain reserve and self-absorption that bespoke the race from which she came. I never knew what her history was beyond the the fact that she was English by birth, had been mrried to a Franchman—I had heard connected with racing, and had long survived him. Apparently she lived in her business. Perhaps it was a consolation, and a river Lethe as well as a business. Here was a face that might well have had historiss behind it. There were sufficient remains even when she was doubled in two and not far from ninety of what was once evidently a pretty face ; and perchance it had made its conquests in the heyday of youth. If Madame Duperron had declined from higher planes she never let you know. She bore herself with the dignity of one who thought only of the present and of her customers and she was doubtless happy after her fashion. And small though her personality was its absence from the familiar place will leave some little pangs to those who look for familiar faces among foreign surroundings.

With the high temperature ruling at the Antipodes during Christmas week (writes a correspondent) it would be interesting to know whether the members of the M. C. C. cricket team, sipping their iced lemonades, would prefer to be in Melbourne or London. To one, at any rate the popular captain—the heat of Australia Felix should be congenial enough, for Trinidad, where he hails from is in the heart of the Tropics, while Melbourne is a far stretch on the cool side of Capricorn. When Mr. Warner first came into prominence as a cricketer in England his Caribbean friends were naturally very proud of him, and on one occasion a group of relatives and admirers from Trinidad got to London just in time for a big match at Lord's in which he took part. They went to Marylebone early, and were all excitement when young Plum went in to bat. But a crafty bowler sent him down a straight crooked ball and he returned disconsolately to the pavilion. But on the occurrence of the catastrophe one of the young lady admirers from Port of Spain in her disappointment made use of an exclamation which was certelnly stronger than duck.

Apropos of this yarn a few facts about the popular cricketer may beof interest to my readers. Pelham Werner is, next to Captain Hon. F. Stanley Jackson, about the most self possessed cricketer we have, Educated at Rugby and Oxford this famous member of the Utilander Middlesex Champion County team is immediately to be recognised on the cricket field by his Oxford harlequin cap, straight bat and habit, when about to get ready to face the bowler of hitching up his brecks from behind. That hitch is world famous having been seen on most of the cricket grounds of the West Indies, the States, South Africa, and the Transvaal, Portugal, New Zealand (both islands) Australia, and England, for, as Warner in his many speeches seldom fails to mention, he has travelled upwards of thirty thousand miles in search of cricket in many climes. A lucky star must have been in the vicinity when Plum first saw the light, as, in addition to the above experiences, he is the youngest captain that has ever been selected to lead England.

It is perhaps not generally known that P. F. Warner a very few seazons back very nearly joined the ranks of the professional cricketers. It is said that had another amateur been willing to go with him he would have turned pro. But the ability to take his future in both hands, as it were, was not there, and the probability now is that the old Rugbeian would be the very last to regret its absence, for he is now right at the top of the tree, and his engagement to Miss Blyth, daughter of Mr. James Blyth, of Stansted, Essex, was announced just prior to the departure of the English team for Australia. His fiancee is now in Australia with her brother. The rolling-stone, we are told, collects no moss, but the irrepressible Plum is a most brilliant exception to the rule. And it is well for English cricket that such is the case, since cricketers can now feel certain that anyone trying to beat Plum will probably be second.

Pius X. recently received in a long and interesting audience Mr. George Lynch, the well-known war correspondent. Mr. Lynch, who had just returned from Macedonia, showed the Pope a number of photographs of refugees who had been relieved from funds sent out by the Holy See.

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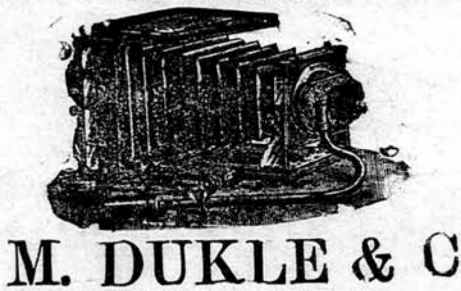

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Feverr, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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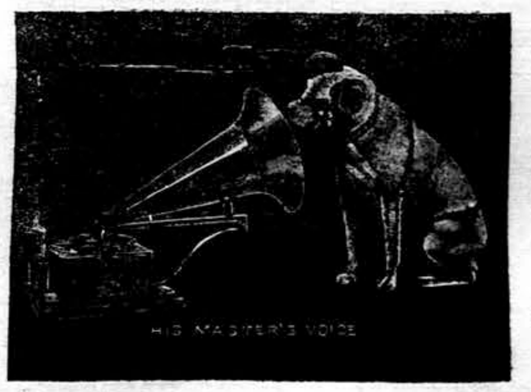

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

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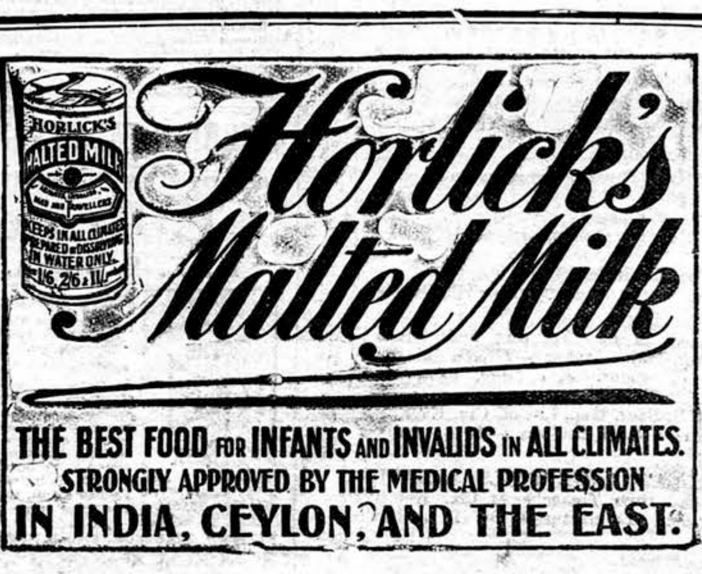

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

Bombay Gazette

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1904.

IS A MUNICIPAL A PUBLIC SERVANT ?

DICISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston sitting at the High Court on Wednesday have disposed of a reference, made by Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, in the cased Imperator against Elias Ezekiel, sub-inspecter in the Municipal Health Department who was charged before the magistrate with receiving a bribe of Rs. 50 from Usaf Jacob a house owner in Morland Road. The magistrate referred two questions with regard to the expression "Public Servant" as used in sections 21, 161, and 163 of the India Rual code and section 521 of the Bombay Municipal Act 30 of 1888 Mr. Branson instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crowford Brown and Co. for the complainant.

Mr. Justice Chundavarkar in giving the Court's judgment said: In the argument at the Bar. Mr. Branson has conceded, and indeed it is clear from section 43 of the Indian Council Act, 1861 that the local Legislature has the power to alter "in any way" the Indian Penal code with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, previously Communicated. But it is urged that there is nothing in the present case to show that the provisons of section 521 of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 were passed into law by the Legislative Council of the governer of Bombay with such previous sanction We think however, that having regard to section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act, we need not assume in the absence of evidence that before passing section 521 into law, the Governor in Council did not in the ordinary course of official business obtoin the previous sanction of the Governor General Moreover, there is a provison to section 43. which says—"that no law or provision of any law or regulation which shall have been made by any such Governor in in Council and assented to by the Governor General as aforesaid shall be deemed nivalia only by reason of its relating to any of the purposes comprised in the above list"—that list including the power of the Governor-in-Council to alter any section of the Indian Penal Code with the previously obtained sanction of the Governor-General. The assent referred to in this proviso is obviously that, with which sections 39 and 40 of the Act deal. Mr. Branson's argument as to the proviso to section 43 is that it is retrospective not prospective in its operation—in other words, that it refers only to the laws and regulations passed by the Governor-in-Council before the Council's Act of 1861 came into force. And he refers us in support of his argument to the words "any law or regulation" which shall have been made But these words in our opinion cannot bear that meaning. Had the legislature intended to make the provis retrospective in its operation they would have used the more natural phraseology to convey their meaning they would have said any law or regulation which has been made. But it is argued that the effect of holding the proviso to be prospective in its operation is to sweep away the provisions of section 43, and that the Legislature could not have intended the proviso to be repugnant to those provisos. But we do not see any repugnancy between the two. A proviso is sometimes a mere explanation, sometimes an exception (Bacon's Abridgment). We must adopt that construction of the section with the proviso which will give effect to both and make them consistent with each other, and the construction which so reconciles them both is this that, according to the provisy, an assent subsequently obtained has the effect of prior command or sanction. The Legislature clearly intended that the mere omission to obtaia a previous sanction should not render any law or regulation of the Governor-in-Council invalid provided it is assented to by the Goveraer General subsequently as required by sentions 39 and 43. On these grounds we hold that a Municipal servant under the Bombay Municipal Act is a public servant under section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, and that he is liable to be treated accordingly.

CONSIDERABLE feeling has been roused at Madrid over the claim of the Bishop Guissacola to absolute ownership of various cemeteries which have been closed. The Church claims that everything which has been sanctified belongs to her. This theory is accepted in Spain but it is held that logically ground which is no longer used for religious purposes reverts to the State. The Church has laid down no opinion on the point, but the Spanish Clericals declare that what has once belonged to the Church can never be alienated, and that accordingly the cemeteries no longer used are still Church property and can therefore be sold and the proceeds used for the needs of the Church—that is to say, of the party. The Spanish Monarchy, and in this instance the Municipal Council of Madrid, agree to the claim, in spite of loud protests in the press and elsewhere.

EVENING PARTY AT MADHAV BAG.

AN evening party, attended by the leading European and Native gentry of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening, at Madhav Bag, in honour of the marriage of Miss Kamlavantibai, daughter of Seth Jagmohandas Varjivandas, J.P. The hall and precincts of Madhav Bag were tastefully decorated. The main charm of the whole marriage pavilion which turns upon the design of mountain scenery representing a series of cascades or miniature waterfalls carried out by Mr. Ranchhoddas Dwarkadas.

With a view to make a new departure in marriage pavilions he has represented the mountain scenery and waterfalls in a circumference of 125 feet. As a further touch of realism there are three passages to the interior of the caves where tigers and leopards crouch Three zigzag ladders lead to a circular height which is utilized for the bandstand. The water-fall is of considerable volume, any overflow being prevented by a subterranean mechanical contrivance which swallow up the ejected water. In the centre of this circular area there is a lofty pillar having a gold terminal and a series of three brackets or rings from the top of which the Union Jack flutters. Surrounding this bandstand has been arranged a circular pipe with 25 tubes with a view to give an idea of a sprinkling rainfall. The same circular area is bounded by 24 poles connected with the central pillar by means of a number of lovely s rings from which are suspended Chinese lanterns of variegated hues buntings and last but not the least a series of lamps both electric and Ratnagar all appearing as if issuing from an Imperial Crown. The exteriw of the wedding hall was tastefully illuminated or a structural arrangement of white lights on forty arches and above appears the motto 'God Bless the Bridal Pair;" artistic draperies and the electric light go to the decoration and illumination of the wedding hall, the principal charm of which consists in floral decorations in various artistic devices. The entire scheme of decoration was novel and tasteful in Bombay and Mr. Ranchhoddas Dwarkadas is to be congratulated on his success.

SHOULD any reader find himself suddenly called upon to enter into epistolary relation with a casual Emperor he will no doubt be grateful for the following hints as to how to address him His gratitude should be directed to the proper quarter, however, and it must be said that he will owe his knowledge of Imperial etiquette rather to a circular issued by the Emperor Jacques the First than to the inditer of this note. Among other things the Imperial circular (proclamation may be the correcter word) states that "after the 1st of January, 1904, the name of Jacques Lebaudy must not be used, that of Jacques I being substituted. All letters must be addressed as follows: 'To his Majesty Jacques I., Emperor of the Sahara. When His Majesty is in his own Dominions, address to The Imperial Palace, Traja. When he is beyond the limits of his Realm, address simply to the town in which His Majesty has taken up his temporary residence. Any intentional refusal to give His Majesty his proper title will be interpreted as an act of discourtesy and will entail the rupture of all relations between His Majesty and its author. Now we know.

To a devout Japanese breakfast on New Year's Day is a religious rite rather than a vulgar satisfaction of the appetite. No ordinary dishes are consumed at this meal. The tea must be made with water drawn from the well when the first ray of sun strikes it, a pot-pourri of materials specified by law forms the stapl dish, while at the finish a measure of special sake from a red lacquer cup must be drained by whosoever desires happiness during the coming year. In the room is placed an elysian stand, or red lacquer tray, covered with evergreen leaves, and bearing a rice dumpling, a lobster, oranges, persimmons, chestnuts, dried sardines, and herring roe. All these dishes have a special signification. The names of some are homonymous with words of happy omen; the others have an allegorical meaning. The lobster's curved back and long claws typify life prolonged till the frame is bent and the beard is long; the sardines, which always swim in pairs, express conjugal bliss; the herring is symbolical of a fruitful progeny. These dishes are not intended for consumption, although in most cases the appetite is fairly keen. The orthodox Japanese not only sees the old year out; he rises at four to welcome the newcomer, and performs many ceremonies before he breaks his fast.

WALTZING: A WORLD'S RECORD.

THE world's record of endurance in the waltz has just been established by a Parisan couple. It previously belonged to a Marseillais and his partner, a Marseillaise, but they have been beaten by half an hour. The record was won at a waltz tournament held in the Salle Wagram, specially rented for the occasion.

The "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent says the contest began at 10.55 in the evening. A dozen couples stood on the floor and at the word "Go!" from the timekeeper and chief of the jury started waltzing. At first they enjoyed the tournament thoroughly, but after two or three hours of it the exercise began to pall, though no one was lazy enough to give up at that early stage. Waltzing went on through the night. The jurymen fell asleep constantly in their seats. The unfortunate bandsmen were continually dropping off too and rousing themselves by an effort. Still the competitors waltzed on. A single stop of one second put a couple out of court.

Towards 3 a. m. one couple acknowledged defeat and fell exhausted into chairs. Two hours later six pairs of competitors were still on the floor, and said they were fresh though they hardly looked it. The jurymen wished they had never started the contest at all as it appeared likely to go on for ever. But after five o'clock couples dropped out, more dead than alive in quick succession.

At half-past five only two were left. M. Vincent and Mdlle. Scherieu and M. Pinaud and Mdlle. Agathe. They still revolved almost mechanically, and totally speechless. Pots of beer were handed to them frequently as they turned. At last, after an exciting struggle, M Pinaud and Mdlle. Agathe stopped and staggered gasping to [illegible]. Left alone on the floor, M. Vincent and Mdlle. Scherieu, by superhuman exorts succeeded in turning round for one minute longer then in their turn sank down on sofas greeted by cheering as loud as sleepy onlookers could make it, having waltzed for six hours and forty-five minutes on end, without even a momentary rest.

THE POLLEN WARD FUND.

MR. RUSTAM P. JEHANGIR, honorary secretary and treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the following further contributions to the Pollen Ward Fund:—Mr. Cawasji F kirji, Rs. 100; r. Fakirji Nanabhai, Rs. 100; Mr. Dh njibhoy Dadabhoy Umrigar, Rs 101; Mr. O.C. Umrigar, Rs 75; Mr. Dadabhoy Dhaj bhoy, Rs 75; Mr. Navroji anekji, Rs 7; Subscriptions from Chotta Udepur, Rs 75; fficers of the Opium and Abkari Departments, Rs 40; Mr. H.C. Coorlawala, Rs 25; Mr. P. P l nji, Rs 15; Mr. Jas m N. A a , Rs 10; Khan Saheb a a ali Rs 10; Mr. Ahmed Abdoola, Rs 10; Mr. oor Mahomed Badrabha, Rs 10.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 14.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut ol H M Abud, Political Agent, third grade on relief to be Political Agent Cutch; and apt F W odehouse Political Agent fourth grade on relief to be Political Agent Kathiawar.

In modification of this Dept Notification No 8:27 dated the 5th Dec 1903 Mr A C mice I C S Commissioner in Sind is granted with effect from the 1 th Dec 1903 privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months.

Capt H W Berthon Asst Political Agent third grade has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H R Hume fourth grade Supt of Police has been permitted by the Sec of State for India to spend in India a portion of the leave sanctioned in Govt Notification No 5315 dated the 5th Oct 1903.

Mr W A Heyland Dist Supt of Police Kanara is granted such privilege leave as was due to him on the date he availed himself of it in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay of Mr N W Kemp Barrister at Law to act as Asst Taxing Master and Asst Commissioner for taking Accounts during the absence of Mr E Wilkin on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr G W Hatch I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of special leave for 2 weeks.

Mr F J A Hill. Asst Collr of Salt Revenue Bombay has been allowed by H M's Secy Of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

Mr F G Pratt I C S has been allowed by H M Secy of State for India to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr W D Sheppard I C S has been allowed by H M's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred in Section 48 (7) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr C P R Young, B A Bar-at-Law as President of the Tribunal of Appeal for a period of one year with effect from the 8th February 1904.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of H E the Governor with effect from the 12th Dec 1903:—Capt H Meynell 2nd Battalion The Suffolk Regmt to be Aide-de-Camp.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

CURRENCY RESERVES IN INDIA.

STATEMENT BY SIR E. LAW.

A Press communique states that the Hon'ble Sir E. Law had an informal interview with the representatives of certain Exchange Banks on Monday afternoon the latter being accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Cable. The Hon'ble Member handed to those gentlemen a memorandum setting forth the present situation in regard to the Currency Reserves and explained that there was absolutely no ground fo the apprehensions that had been expressed in some quarters as to the ability of Government to meet the trade demand.

The subject of the memorandum was then discussed.

The following is Sir E. Law's memorandum :—The question of the responsibility of Government to maintain a sufficient supply of currency to satisfy public needs is one which has frequently been raised during the last few years, and to which attention has been specially drawn during the recent temporary stringency in the money market. The Government is responsible for the maintenance of a proper supply of currency must be fully admitted, but in recent public discussions of the question there would appear to have been a tendency to confuse the question of a shortage of rupee currency with that of stringency in the money market, due to exceptional requirements, and I do not think that it can be seriously urged that Government is under any obligation to supply funds, when owing to suddenly expanding business, or other causes, the public demands may outstrip the immediately available supply.

THE CURRENCY RESERVE.

I am led to offer these observations because during the recent monetary stringency I observed that it was frequently suggested that the anxieties of the public were caused by a shortage of rupees, whereas I would venture to point out that there has been no shortage of rupees since the earlier months of the year 1900, when Government through the sudden importations of gold in large sums found itself in a novel and unexpected position, for which it must be admitted that it was not fully prepared. The lesson learned at that time was however taken to heart, there has been no subsequent failure, and I see no reason to anticipate a recurrence of the difficulties once experienced.

The amount of rupees which should be held in the Currency Reserve depends upon more than one consideration. First there is a proportion to be observed between the sum held in rupee currency and the total of notes in circulation. The amount of the circulation varies considerably from year to year and from season to season, and consequently this consideration does not by itself enable us to definitely fix the amount of coin which should be held. Roughly speaking, I think that to provide a margin of safety, the desirable proportion of silver coin to be held to note circulation, may be taken generally as about one-third, but this proportion must be considered in connection with the course of trade and the varying demands of the public influenced thereby. Thus, whilst at the beginning of the cold weather it is desirable to hold at least the full proportion, there need be no anxiety should that proportion be very considerably reduced by April, when the demands for trade invariably begin to slacken off. Further, I must point out that the period of stress for coin is always affected by the encashment of revenue, which begins to swell treasury balances in the latter half of December, and by the end of January places a large sum in rupees at the disposal of Government in the treasuries.

It must be observed that whilst the proportion of one-third of silver coin to circulation of notes might, and in my opinion would, fail to provide a sufficient margin of safety, were the remaining two-thirds of the currency reserve invested and not immediately available, the fact that we hold in the reserve several millions sterling in gold is a most important factor in the situation. When our treasuries are full, as in the months of January and February, it is always possible to make some portion of our gold accumulation immediately available to supply demands for rupees by the transferring of gold from the Currency Reserve to the treasuries, and rupees from the treasuries to Currency Reserve, whilst by hipment of gold to England and purchase of silver we can in about six weeks commence to make permanent additions to the total of rupee currency should this appear advisable.

SILVER RESERVE OF ELEVEN CRORES.

Taking all these elements in the situation into consideration, our present rough estimate is that it is desirable to commence the cold weather with a reserve of silver coin not less than approximately eleven crores, and that when we see demands for currency reducing this figure, or likely quickly to reduce it, below ten crores, we should commence coining so as to be prepared for emergencies. It must not, however, be supposed that a reduction of the reserve of rupees to a figure considerably below ten crores would justify any apprehension, We have no difficulty in meeting all demands for rupees if the reserve of coin be reduced to six or seven crores, and it is therefore merely a measure of precaution, though I think a very necessary one, which leads us to take steps to increase the currency long before we reach anything like danger point.

Now, during the recent stringency, the lowest figure for rupees in the Currency Reserve exceeded seven and a half crores, and as I have already stated we should have no difficulty in carrying on even if that figure had been reduced by another crore or crore and a half, and the less so since, in addition to the further supplies which at this season we are daily receiving from the mints, and the large stock of silver which we have purchased, and which is on its way from Europe, we can with confidence calculate on transferring a considerable sum in rupees from the treasuries to Currency Reserve, in case of necessity. The real test of shortage of rupees is the existence, or threatening of a difficulty to fulfil our obligations to give on demand, rupees in exchange for either notes or gold, whichever may be presented and I think I have fairly shown that there has been no sufficient cause within the past few weeks for apprehending such a difficulty.

In concluding my remarks on the question of the amount of silver which should be held in the Currency Reserve, I should perhaps meet by anticipation, the criticism that all possible doubt and anxiety would be obviated by the simple expedient of increasing by additional coinage, the proportion of silver coin held in the late autumn. In reply to any such, to my mind, short-sighted criticism, I would emphasise the fact that whilst it is the duty of Government to provide a sufficiency of currency for trade requirements, it is equally our duty to jealously guard against the danger of creating a a redundancy of rupees. It would have been very simple for Government to have converted some millions of our stock of sovereigns into newly-minted rupees, during the last six months of last year. As a matter of fact, Government commenced the purchase of silver and coinage of rupees in October, but we proceeded very cautiously and limited our action to such amounts as appeared absolutely required ; had we done more we should have done wrong, and we should have been justly blamed by the banking community for want of caution in risking a plethora ef rupees dangerons to the stability of exchange. We must never lose sight of the fact that this stability is finally guaranteed by the amount of gold held between the Currency Reserve and the Gold Reserve Fund.

THE SUPPLY OF BILLS.

I now come to the question of the supply of bills by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State fixes the total amount of his drafts for the year in accordance with his anticipated requirements on account of Indian expenditure in Europe. Any sales of drafts in excess of this amount are made solely for the public convenience, and although Government must always be solicitous to meet the convenience of the public, there can be no absolute obligation to sell more drafts than are required for Government purposes The Secretary of State has shown his readiness to endeavour in all ways to meet trade requirements by largely increasing his sales of bills, and transfers, which for the week ending January 9th, reached the unprecedented figure of approximately 162 1-2 lakhs, and he has announced his intention to maintain the amount of his ordinary sales for the present at eighty lakhs a week. It is, however, self-evident that these sales cannot at any time be allowed to exceed the capacity of our treasuries to meet corresponding demands in India We cannot accept a sudden tranfer of a large part of our treasury balances from India to England and moreover a considerable proportion of our treasury balances at all times consist of notes. It would be very inconvenient and undesirable that the whole amount should be held in rupees, but it is the rupee portion of the total which during the busy months of the year is alone of practical value to meet the Secretary of State's drafts.

If bills are bought in London in the ordinary course, and presented for encashment in India after some three weeks' notice, it should always be possible with a little foresight to provide for their encashment. But when bankers and traders do not foresee or do not act as if they had foreseen, abnormal requirements, and then suddenly request the Secretary of State to provide for such abnormal requirements by heavy sales of telegraphic transfers, it is quite impossible for the Government of India to make the necessary provision at a moment's notice. It is impossible, and I cannot admit that it is in any way the duty of Government to be prepared for enormous sudden demands which have not been foreseen and provided for by the business community themselves.

The Bank of England, and indeed every great banking institution, endeavours as a matter of policy to meet at all times the requirements of its customers. But bankers, whitst anxious to satisfy their clients, will never permit themselves to be rushed by extraordinary demands, which those clients should have foreseen and given them time to prepare for. If in times of monetary stringency the most important financial house were without warning, to demand a sum of some hundreds of thousands of pounds from the most solid of banks in a European capital, I apprehend that they would be met by a flat refusal, and a reminder that it was their duty to have foreseen requirements of such magnitude, and to have given the bank reasonable time to provide for their satisfaction.

I would venture to endeavour strongly to impress on the busines community in India that when abnormal demands for money may be anticipated, it would greatly facilitate matters if they should themselves take beforehand such measures as may be possible to provide for the situation. I need not point out what such measures should be ; they are well known to all men of business, and we always see them taken by the Bank of England and by the general banking community in London weeks before any anticipated serious stringency in the money market. To such ordinary precautions as are taken in Europe we must in this country add that of purchase in good time of the Secretary of State's ordinary drafts

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY,
THE 21ST JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to fall briskly to rapidly in Gujarat and the Indus Valley. Elsewhere changes are small and irregular. The barometer is below normal in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Winds on the Malabar and Bombay Coasts are easterly, and the rapid fall of pressure in Kathiawar and Gujarat appears to be drawing the winds in there.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is still in large defect of normal at most places. The maximum varied from 92° at Mangalore to 60° at Lahore and the minimum from 37° at Lahore to 71° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in the Punjab and at Jask, Jacobabad Jaipur, Madras and Negapatam.

Rain.—More than half an inch of rain fell at Jask, Weather continues fine, but the brisk fall of pressure in Kathiawar and Gujarat and direction of the winds indicate the probable existence of a disturbance there and the possibility of rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as ealthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

MORGAN'S DEFEAT.

STEEL TRUST WRENCHED FROM HIS GRASP.

ACCORDING to the "New York World," Mr Rockefeller has succeeded in wresting the full control of the United States Steel Corporation from the Morgan interests, and hereafter Mr. Henry C. Frick, formerly president of the Carnegie Steel Company, will be the managing head of the Steel Trust.

Mr Frick will cut down expenses in all quarters, and will endeavour to accumulate a surplus for the trust by withholding the payment of dividends for some time to come.

This is the end of the bitterest fight Wall-street has ever known, and involved the manipulation of financial interests worth, at a low estimate, £500,000,000.

The reason of the warfare between Mr. Morgan and Mr Rockefeller is a secret Wall-street has not learned, It is surmised that Mr. Rockefeller felt his position as king of the world's financiers theratened by Mr Morgan, and started the fight merely to safeguard his prestige. Another version is that Mr. Morgan became very arrogant in his attitude toward all the other financial magnates of Wall-street after the Steel Trust and the Shipping Trust were floated

The fight between the two money giants has more than any other cause been responsible for the recent depressions on the Stock Exchange, and now that victory has been proclaimed Wall-street hopes that stocks will again become buoyant.

From the outset it was apparent that Mr. Rockefeller must win. The gross capital stock of the seven companies he controls is £111,308,460, while its real market value is £208,304,310, and the average dividend on the stock is 15 per cent.

Mr Morgan though he directs fifteen companies with a capitalisation of £430,612,320, has seen this huge sum shrink to a market value of £204,023,962 and pay an average dividend of but 3 per cent.

SIR ANTONY MacDONNELL'S ESTATE.

REMARKABLE SALE UNDER THE LAND ACT.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, Under-Secretary for Ireland, has disposed of his property situate at Shragh, county Mayo, to his tenants on the following terms : 6s, in the £ or 30 per cent. reduction on second term rents. This means 21 1-2 years' purchase of second term rents. But, in addition, the Under-Secretary has remitted a year's rent due by the tenants, reducing the term to 20 1-2 years, which is further reduced by the distribution of a bottom grazing tract of 200 acres equally amongst the occupiers, the distribution representing a calculation of something over two years' purchase. This, with the remission of rent, brings the terms of purchase practically down to 18 years purchase of second terms. Of course Sir Antony MacDonnell could not sell outside the zones, and being a member of that body could not sell to the Congested Districts Board.

THE question of the marriage of King Alfonso is being largely discussed in Spain at the present time, in spite of his youth The "Diario Universal" gives the following list of eligible princesses from among whom a Queen of Spain should be found during the next two or three years:—Princess Antoinette Anna of Anhalt, daughter of the late Prince Leopold and of Princess Isabella of Hesse ; Princess Olga Adelaide, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and of Princess Tyra of Denmark ; Princess Victoria of England, daughter of the Duke of Connaught ; Princess Victoria Adelaide, daughter of Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein ; Princess Elena Adelaide, her sister ; Princess Vera of Montenegro, sister of the Queen of Italy ; and Princes Herminia, daughter of Prince Henry XXII. of Reuss.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Year. Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay.........	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,[illegible]10
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	140,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£43,to44
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	8[illegible],000	$dol. 125	all	1 10-0	£66 to67
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dv3 10 pr	Rs. 41[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock...	...	...	...	...	...
B.B. & C.I. R. Co., New £12 Shares	..	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry...	4,000	50	...	dvd Rs 13	400
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	26,000	50	...	dvd Rs 10	412 12

Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press